

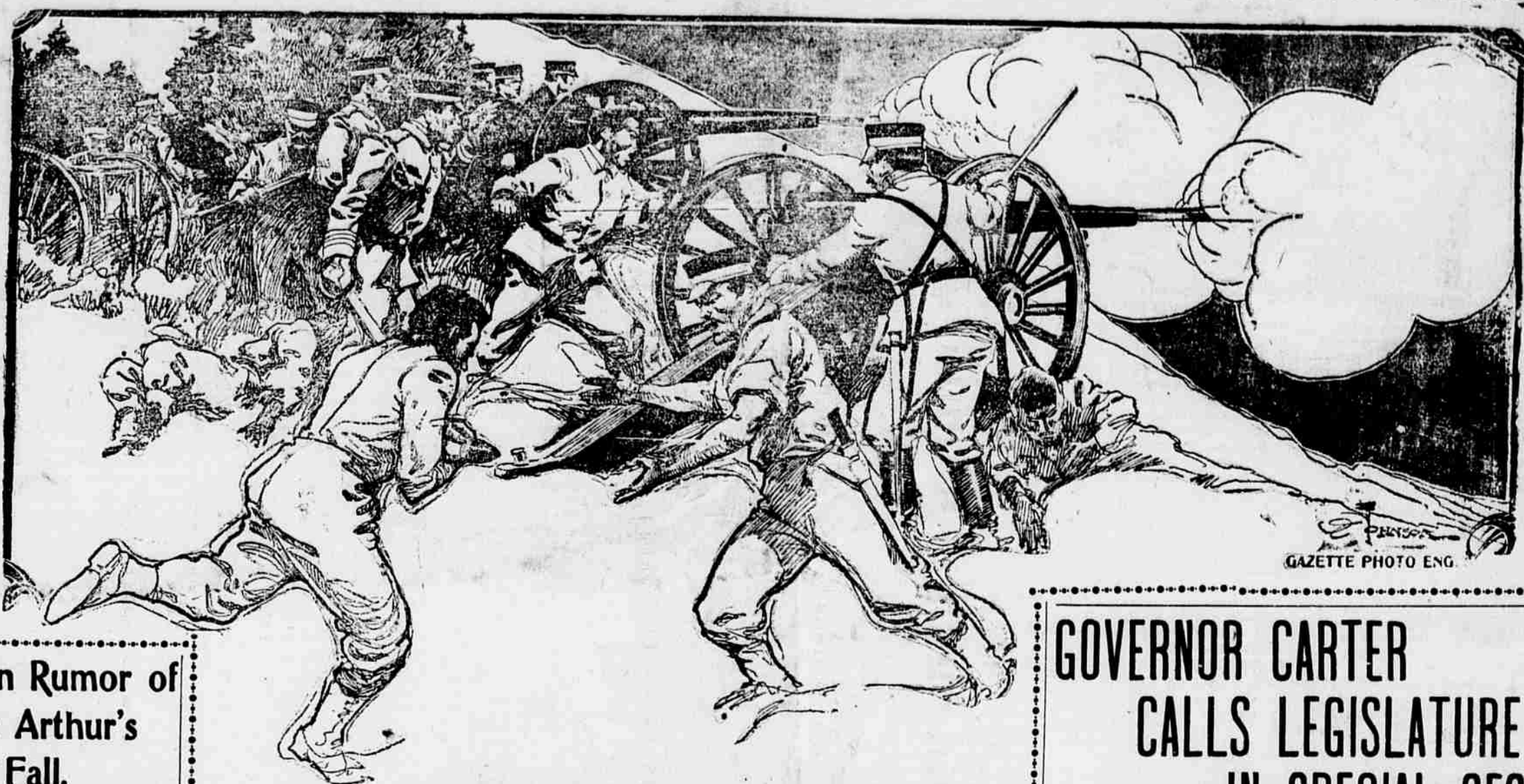
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 24

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2574.

YINKOW HEARS HEAVY FIRING DOWN THE LIAOTONG COAST



GAZETTE PHOTO ENG.

London Rumor of Port Arthur's Fall.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YINKOW, Mar. 22.—Heavy firing is heard down the coast.

Yinkow is a port at the mouth of the Liao river, and is near or a part of Newchwang (sometimes called Niuchwang.) The Russian warship Sicoutch, the American gunboat Helena, and a British vessel are ice-bound there. The entrance to the Liao river is guarded by many forts on both of its banks and until the ice breaks up the Japanese could not force their way into it although the place could be bombarded from the sea. Some time ago a cable stated that the residents of the place feared an attack by the Japanese and more recent dispatches from Newchwang announce that the Russians are now preventing foreigners from passing the limits of the city's fortifications. There has been considerable trouble at Yinkow between Russian soldiers and the sailors on the ice-bound American gunboat and the American consul there recently protested against attacks made upon him while assisting Japanese refugees in that place.

UNCONFIRMED PORT ARTHUR NEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 22.—An unconfirmed story is current here that the Japanese have occupied Port Arthur, following land and sea attacks on Saturday and Sunday.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

There is also an unconfirmed story that, in a battle near Wiju, 600 Russians were killed.

MONGOLIANS THREATEN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 22.—Armed Mongolians, disguised as pilgrims, are concentrating on the Russian frontier.

RUSSIAN TROOPS POURING IN.

Four thousand Russian soldiers are arriving daily in Manchuria.

MOSCOW, Mar. 22.—Five million, five hundred thousand roubles have been subscribed for patriotic purposes.

The British colony contributed a field hospital with fifty beds.

REPORTED JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—It is reported from Paris that an alliance of Japan, China and Korea has been formed.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, China, Mar. 19.—The Russians claim to have taken 1,800 Japanese prisoners in a battle fought along the Yalu river.

MANILA, P. I., Mar. 19.—The forces commanded by Major General Leonard Wood have defeated Datto Ali with 2,000 Moros. The Moros lost 100 men, ammunition and guns, and are in full retreat. The American force sustained no loss.

TOKIO, Japan, Mar. 19.—It is now believed that the Diet will not propose a change in the sugar tariff but will recommend a domestic tax on the basis previously stated.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that the enemy has been discovered three miles from Anju. Ping Yang has been occupied by Japanese infantry in large bodies. No cavalry has been seen yet.

EXECUTIONS AT SEOUL.

SEOUL, March 19.—Thirteen accomplices in the murder of the Queen in 1895 and twenty-two highwaymen have been executed here.

PROTESTING AGAINST CHINESE TROOPS.

BERLIN, Mar. 20.—It is stated that Russia and Germany will make a joint protest against the concentration of 40,000 Chinese troops along the line of Russian communication.

Japanese Parliament Is Opened in Person by the Emperor at Tokio.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The reported battle along the Yalu river is not confirmed. The situation remains practically unchanged.

RUSSIA MAKES ANOTHER PROTEST.

PARIS, March 21.—Russia has protested against the action of the Japanese fleet in shelling the quarantine section during the Port Arthur bombardment.

EMPEROR OPENS DIET.

TOKIO, March 21.—The Japanese Parliament was opened with much ceremony. The Emperor opened the diet personally.

FOREIGNERS MUST STAY AT NEWCHWANG.

NEWCHWANG, March 21.—The foreigners have been forbidden to go beyond the walls of the city.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP LEAVES CRETE.

CANA, March 21.—The Russian battleship Ossiliabya accompanied by torpedo-boats has sailed for an unknown destination.

The Russian intermediate battleship Ossiliabya and the torpedo-boats make up a portion of the Russian fleet which recently returned to the Mediterranean from Jibuti, French Somaliland, after being ordered to return from their voyage to the Far East on account of the great damage to the Russian vessels at Port Arthur. Ossiliabya was built in 1898.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 20.—Russian troops are pouring into north Korea.

TYPHUS AMONG JAPANESE.

It is reported that typhus is raging in the Japanese army.

WARNING FROM VICEROY.

Viceroy Alexieff has warned the troops not to injure private property.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is a secret. It is believed the vessels will try and join those at Port Arthur.

RUSSIA'S SECRECY INCREASING.

The government has forbidden the transmission of ciphers.

LIGHTS AT SEA OFF NEWCHWANG.

MUKDEN, Mar. 20.—All is quiet here, but suspicious lights have been seen at sea off Newchwang.

RUSSIA WANTS HELP.

YENKOW, Mar. 20.—Russia has approached Germany in regard to the protection of Russian property at Newchwang.

JAPANESE REFUGEES IN SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.—Japan has asked the United States to request Russia to relieve fifty refugees now in Siberia and assist them to Berlin, where they will be cared for.

GOVERNOR CARTER CALLS LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION

He Makes a Statement of Reasons for Action and Issues the Proclamation. April 6 the Date.

A special session of the Legislature is called for Wednesday, April 6. The Governor's proclamation to that effect appears in this issue of the Advertiser.

Governor Carter gave up all of yesterday to interviews with members of the Legislature and business men invited to the executive chamber for the purpose.

The purpose of the session is proclaimed to be for the consideration by the Legislature of such financial measures as may be brought before it.

According to the opinions expressed by members of the Legislature to the Governor, the business can be dispatched within thirty days. Some of them thought ten days.

After the Governor had made his decision he dictated the following statement for publication in the Advertiser:

GOVERNOR CARTER'S STATEMENT.

"In a period of financial depression partly caused by the low market price of our principal commodity, it is most unfortunate that the Territory should be forced to increase the difficulty of the situation by registering all its warrants—by practically asking its servants and creditors to carry it until November next, thus overtaxing the resources of our bankers and merchants.

"Blame whom you may, the fault rests finally with the people, and can be cured only through them. We have overreached ourselves; the demands made on our general funds from every section and every class have placed the Territory on a plane of expenditure far in excess of its income. Our position today is intolerable. To continue simply means financial embarrassment. For the Executive to retrench does not solve the difficulty, for it simply continues the present wide range of public service and only cuts down the efficiency of each department, and does away with necessary repairs

(Continued on page 5.)

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

PARIS, March 19.—It is reported that the Vladivostok squadron has left port.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, March 18.—The Emperor of Korea today officially received the Marquis Ito.

TOKIO, March 18.—The special session of the Diet called to consider war measures to be presented by the Cabinet opened here today.

PORT ARTHUR, March 18.—It is reported that two Japanese battleships and two cruisers have docked at Sasebo for repairs, also that there are two thousand wounded in Japanese hospitals, as a result of the sea fighting here.

OPEN VENIRE IS ORDERED

Fifty New Jurors for Trial of Jones.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

An open venire for fifty men to serve as trial jurors in the empanelling of a jury in the Jones murder case was ordered yesterday afternoon, returnable at 9:30 this morning, by Judge Robinson. This was done on motion of Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters after the entire list of 250 jurors for service this year had been exhausted. A. G. M. Robertson for the defense opposed the motion, but after argument it was granted by the court.

Out of sixteen jurors examined yesterday, the grand jury being summoned on the spot the instant of their discharge as such, not a man passed the examination for cause.

Douglas Kaona and James Brown were retired for their scruples against capital punishment. Harry Z. Austin went out, after a long quizzing for opinion, on his claim of statutory exemption as an attorney of the lower courts. Henry Birkmyre was not an American citizen. Arch, S. Robertson had been called on the former trial of Jones for the other murder charged. By consent of both sides F. P. McIntyre, Charles S. Merrifield and Harry Carl were excused for fixed opinions. On the motion of the prosecution, Solomon K. Nihoa, Frank H. Armstrong, John A. Baker, Henry Hickey and Albert J. Lyon were excused for cause shown in their answers, and similarly Arthur Johnstone and Ernest B. Clark at the instance of the defense, there being contests in several cases.

Samuel Kawaiaea, called, is yet to be examined, as there must be twelve men on the panel before one can be examined for cause.

LAWYER'S VIEW.

An attorney not in case remarked yesterday on the peculiar circumstances of the examination of jurors, in that the defense virtually admitted the killing of Mrs. Jones by the defendant, and Jones was acquitted of the Parmenter murder on the plea of insanity, yet jurors are opposed and rejected upon the score of their opinions regarding the admitted facts of the double homicide.

"Have you formed an opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the defendant?" is a question thus far never put to a juror on his voir dire.

DAVIS COMES BACK.

George A. Davis, trustee of Rita C. Tewksbury, has filed an answer to the objections to his account entered by M. T. Simonton, his own nominee as guardian ad litem of Flora Tewksbury, a minor. It consists of six closely written pages of manuscript, besides papers showing an investment of \$1750 in a mortgage together with a check for \$518.92 having endorsed on it a statement that it is "for the purpose of buying a bond for \$500 at 6 per cent in the interest of the principal and her children as an investment per instructions."

WOULD MUZZLE THE PRESS.

As reason for his supplementary account now filed, he says it is "so that the newspaper reporters and others who are constantly watching for an opportunity to print scandalous and malicious articles on ex parte information may be asked to correct them if on examination it is found that the duties of the trustee have been performed in a manner that is satisfactory to this Honorable Court, and failing to so correct that an order may be made that no publication of the doings of trustees shall be published to the world until those entrusted with the management of trust funds shall be given a hearing and their evidence given in open court."

DEFENDS DOINGS.

In the supplementary account Davis says the bond in question was "called in by virtue of an Act of Congress." He claims, in answer to another of Mr. Simonton's objections, that checks are the best kind of vouchers, saying "the money was placed in the bank where honest men are accustomed to place trust funds."

A law book is quoted to justify his spending money from the principal fund, contrary to the express terms of the trust deed, for the support and maintenance of Rita C. Tewksbury's children. Davis says Simonton's objection on this score "is at least premature," remarking:

"As the cestui que trust under the trust deed got the money when it was needed I don't feel that I have departed far from the paths of rectitude in so advancing them their own money" — (the last four words being underlined).

CAN EXPLAIN.

With regard to the guardian's objection to double charging a fee of \$15 for drawing a deed, he talks about "a separate deed and says 'this plaintiff can no doubt explain this \$15 item and will do so.'"

SOME FIGURING.

Answering the fifth objection, he says "this trustee was urged to keep sufficient money on deposit and subject to check to provide for the support, maintenance and education of the woman and her two children, and to pay bills necessary to be paid, and to build a house," etc., "so that after four years, \$1,500.00 there is a house and lot and \$1,200 in cash. . . . 1,200.00 and interest paid them of. . . . 554.77 cash advanced Mrs. Tewksbury for the purpose set out and to pay bills. . . . 623.60

is at least a fair showing for this trustee who received. . . . 3,323.60 amount earned. . . . \$ 554.77

This plaintiff did not rent the house because Mrs. Tewksbury insisted upon keeping it as a home and place to abide when not suffering from temporary fits of insanity and if this trustee departed from the strict line of his duty in not renting it he did what in the sight of God and man he believed to be just and right toward this unfortunate woman." He goes on to take credit for preparing this bill in equity and for intention to appear himself "to save the cost of litigation that has eaten up so many small estates in these Islands." In conclusion:

ASSETS OF DAVIS.

"This plaintiff now asks your Honor to personally go over these accounts and thus save the master's fee which would come out of the money on deposit in the bank and he also asks your Honor's indulgence in referring to the cowardly and contemptible newspaper attacks that have been made upon him from time to time by newspapers that seem to be bent upon destroying his assets to wit his character and desire to do unto others, as he would that they should do unto him."

THE APRIL TERM.

An order was issued yesterday assigning odd-numbered civil cases for the April term to Judge Gear and the even-numbered to Judge Robinson, the criminal calendar to be in charge of Judge De Bolt.

IMPORTANT POINTS DEVELOP.

Judge De Bolt heard argument in the Lahaialuna contract injunction suit of Kendall vs. Holloway and Lucas Bros. yesterday morning. As some questions of importance had developed in the matter, the court directed counsel for the different parties to file briefs. The hearing was continued until Monday.

PLANING MILLS BATTLE.

Pacific Mill Co. vs. Enterprise Mill Co. went to the jury before Judge Gear yesterday afternoon. At 5 p. m. there being no sign of a verdict, the jury were sent to the Hawaiian Hotel for dinner with instructions to resume their deliberations at 7:30.

When the jury had retired Judge Gear resumed the hearing of the American Dry Goods Association case.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge Gear orders James E. Fullerton, guardian of the four minor children of the late Harry Roberts to pay the mother not more than \$200 of the principal each year for the care and education of the minors, and to pay the interest monthly.

J. Lightfoot, guardian of W. H. D. King, late a minor, files an account with receipts of \$886.75 and payments of \$401.63, leaving a balance of \$485.12. A petition for his discharge is also filed, stating that the ward has come of age.

Charles H. Ramsey is appointed by Judge De Bolt as administrator of the estate of Frederick Ingalls Cutter, deceased, under bond of \$1000, on the petition of Stanley A. Cutter.

FORECLOSURES, ETC.

William Blaisdell has filed his bond in \$2500, with James F. Morgan and W. H. Hoogs the sureties, as commissioner of sale in the suit of Henry Smith, trustee, vs. Christopher John Holt, Emma M. Holt and Carlos A. Long.

Judge Gear has signed a decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of M. P. Robinson et al., trustees of S. C. Allen's estate, against John C. Crowder, appointing Wm. K. Sims as commissioner of sale.

On the petition of both parties, Judge De Bolt extends the time of execution one month in the case of Scott & Wagner vs. W. C. Achi.

COURT NOTES.

In the suit of Henery & Clark vs. H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., the following papers were filed yesterday: Judge De Bolt's order overruling demurrer of H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd.; exceptions to that order, and answer of H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd. The answer is a general denial.

Defendant in Brewster vs. Church is allowed by Judge Gear ten days in which to file bill of exceptions.

Mooring Permits to Be Revoked.

W. H. S. Edmunds, manager of the Live and Refrigerated Fish Company, walked out of the Police Court yesterday morning a free man, without having been compelled to answer to the charge of obtaining money under false pretences as the warrant, which brought him into court, charged. The government, on the advice of its special attorney, Mr. Cathcart, decided to nolle prosequere the case after having gone over the correspondence and records of the case on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

An understanding was effected between Edmunds through his counsel R. W. Breckons, and the government, by which on Breckons' advice the defendant is to return oars, rudders and other gear of fishing sampans which had been held by Edmunds for non-payment of "mooring" charges.

Owing to the nature of the permits issued by Superintendent Holloway to Edmunds regarding the "Ewa end of the harbor" moorings, it was believed that there might not be much of a case proved against Edmunds.

High Sheriff Brown stated yesterday that on the knowledge that the Superintendent would revoke the permits giving Edmunds exclusive rights at the "Ewa end of the harbor," the prosecution would drop the matter. The permits will be at once revoked, leaving the Japanese fishermen in full control of the moorings, undisturbed, as they were before the maneuverings of the fish company.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

NAVY CHIEF INDIFFERENT TO PEARL HARBOR WORK

Need of Pushing Things at This End—Electric Light Bill—Mr. Armstrong's Lecture—Kuhio May Not Run Again.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The Merchants' Association of Honolulu recently requested Mr. George B. McClellan, who is here chiefly in regard to legislation affecting the electric-lighting franchise, to call upon Secretary of the Navy Moody and ascertain the prospects for improvement of the Pearl Harbor station. He had an audience with the Secretary, the result of which Mr. McClellan tells in his own words: "I called by appointment in company with Representative Calderhead, of Kansas, who was a close personal friend of the Secretary while he was in the House and also in company with the Hawaiian delegate," said Mr. McClellan this afternoon. "Although the Secretary received us with great courtesy, and gave us nearly an hour's time, yet the net results of the interview held some very discouraging features as regards the outlook for any immediate operations at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station."

"It is significant," added Mr. McClellan, "that, although the naval appropriation bill for this year, is considerably the largest ever passed by Congress, not a single dollar for the Pearl Harbor station. This, the Secretary of the Navy explained, is partly due to the fact that the National development, has made necessary the beginnings of two new naval stations this year, namely at Guantanamo and Subig Bay and this, together with the new construction work, and necessary enlargement on existing stations, and current maintenance of the navy make up the large total of the current appropriation bill."

"The Secretary of the Navy admitted that he had not had time, as yet, to go fully into the claims and strategic advantages of the Pearl Harbor Station, but said with frankness that its advantages and claims would be considered on their merits as an integral part of the national naval system. He intimated, however, that the general board, whose advice governs very largely as to all questions of strategic value at different stations had made no specific report on Pearl Harbor as they regard the Cuban and Philippine stations as of prior importance."

"It will be well, if the Merchants' Association and all Honolulu people concerned in the development of the naval station at Pearl Harbor realize that the actual construction of any considerable station at Pearl Harbor, within the next ten years, will come only as the result of systematic and persistent work on the part of Honolulu people in bringing influence to bear upon the Navy Department through naval officers, who visit Honolulu and are familiar with the ground, and through a systematic and intelligent use of the influence of all of the friends of Hawaii in Congress and in official life and of all business and professional men of prominence who may visit Washington or may have business of any sort with the Navy Department."

"Any idea that merely because the United States government has secured a site for a naval station that she will necessarily proceed to the immediate construction of dry docks and other equipment for a naval station may as well be abandoned at once. No considerable construction work has ever been done as yet at any naval station except as a result of concerted effort on the part of Congressmen and Senators, representing that part of the country, backed by business influence of those who are similarly interested. The Subig Bay station will form an exception to this rule, but its strategic location has made it the particular favored scheme of the entire Navy Department and evidently up to the present time no very strong idea of the strategic value of the Pearl Harbor station has been held by the Navy Department since a large station at Subig Bay in the Philippines has been determined upon."

"The personal attitude of Secretary Moody," added Mr. McClellan, "was entirely friendly and he volunteered the suggestion that an official commission to recommend construction plans for a Pearl Harbor station would probably not be the best way to secure the desired results. He volunteered the opinion that it was an official commission of this sort which delayed the Subig Bay station almost three years. Mr. Moody, however, assured the Honolulu delegation that he would during the year give the fairest consideration to all the claims of Pearl Harbor and, if he could consistently with the general naval programme, recommend a beginning there it would be done. Translated into other words, this means that if any item for next year's appropriation bill it will come only as the result of a careful and systematic presentation of the matter to the Navy Department and the members of the general board during the next eight or nine months."

Secretary Moody told Mr. McClellan that he had cut out of the navy estimates an item of \$5,000 for Marine Barracks at Honolulu station. "This," Mr. McClellan added, "was because, as Mr. Moody explained, it was not the intention of the Navy Department to make any further improvements on the Honolulu station, since it is regarded as temporary and any permanent improvements will be constructed at Pearl Harbor only."

Mr. McClellan has well recovered from an attack of the grip, which kept him in bed at the Riggs House for nearly a week. He stated today that good progress was being made with the electric light bill and that all Hawaiians

here are working in harmony towards the enactment of such a measure as the subcommittee has agreed upon.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL.

The terms of that amended measure I forwarded in a letter some ten days ago. It was expected that the subcommittee's work would be adopted by the full committee early last week but two or three meetings were held and the matter went over, as members of the committee had other important business to take up. The subcommittee fixed a maximum rate of fifteen cents per kilowatt for electricity in Honolulu but the discussions in the full committee have shown some inclination to put the price back to twenty cents, as provided in the bill that passed the territorial legislature. Mr. A. Gartley, who has followed the proceedings of the Territories Committee very closely with Hon. W. O. Smith, has appeared before the committee with some carefully prepared statements about the cost of furnishing electricity. His statistics showed that a price of fifteen cents for Honolulu, everything considered, was far below what is being charged now in these Massachusetts cities. Mr. Gartley's presentation has gone far towards persuading the members of the committee that fifteen cents would be too low a figure. Some think the committee will agree upon an upset price of twenty cents with ten per cent discount for cash payments.

There is also some agitation within the committee for fixing the term of franchise at ten or twenty years. It is expected, however, that these matters will be decided by the full committee and probably be sent to Honolulu by cable before this letter reaches there.

The gas bill is coming in behind the electric bill and little of a decisive character has yet been done regarding it. The understanding is that the provisions which the committee adopts for electric bill will in the main apply to the gas bill.

PHILIPPINE SHIPPING BILL.

The Philippine Shipping bill, in which Hawaii is vitally interested, is still pending before the Senate at this writing, but probably will be considered anew within a few days and passed. It was considered for two days in the Senate and extensively debated, when the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, having the right of way. The important amendment, from the standpoint of Hawaii, was that providing the law, requiring all trade between the Mainland and the Philippine Islands, should not go into effect until July 1, 1905. It is now freely stated about the Capitol that the expectation is to have free trade with the Philippines by that date. It was the expectation of this which persuaded Secretary Taft to yield his opposition. Nevertheless it is not altogether assured that such a bill for free trade with the Philippines can pass Congress at the short session next year.

However, it is probable that the Shipping bill will pass Congress at this session. The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has not been giving the matter any attention during the past week but hearings will be resumed at an early date. It is probable that the Senate bill, which is expected soon to reach a vote there, will be taken up by the House committee and probably it will be that bill which the House Committee will report.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S LECTURE.

An interesting stereopticon exhibition of Hawaiian views was given last Friday night in the banquet hall of the Shoreham by Mr. W. M. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., and Honolulu, who has recently returned from a visit to the Hawaiian Islands. The exhibition was given for the entertainment of a number of Mr. Armstrong's friends in the city, the especial guest of the evening being Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu. Many of the views, especially those depicting mountain scenery, tropical foliage, cloud effects, and Honolulu flower women, were of remarkable beauty. The running comments of Mr. Armstrong on the pictures were an additional source of delight to his guests.

The House Committee on Territories was to have held a meeting this morning to consider Hawaiian bills but was prevented from doing so by the absence of a quorum. "We shall probably meet day after tomorrow," said Representative Hamilton, the chairman, this afternoon. "I have no doubt the franchise bills will be reported favorably."

It is learned that one of the difficulties besetting Hawaiian legislation in the House is complication over statehood bills. The House Territories Committee is a peck of trouble over those measures, which are absorbing their time and attention.

Mr. Withington, representing the interests in the gas bill, has just returned from a second visit to Massachusetts. He was a guest Saturday evening of the Bar Association at Newburyport, Mass.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole was at the Treasury Department a few days ago regarding construction of lighthouses in Hawaii. He was informed that the board had decided to send a commissioner to Hawaii to examine the question of lighthouse sites. The board would take no action till a report had been received. That probably means no construction of new lighthouses for Hawaii can be authorized at this session of Congress.

The Delegate also said today that he had not made up his mind whether or not to run again for Congress. "I was

reluctant to become a candidate two years ago," said he. "I told the people during the campaign that I had no legislative experience and did not regard myself fitted for the duties of delegate." He added that he does not like Washington and has little inclination to come back again.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

MRS. COOKE DIES IN OAKLAND, CAL.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke died at Oakland, Cal., Thursday evening, after an illness of two months from ptomaine poisoning. She was a sister-in-law of Chas. M. Cooke, A. F. Cooke, Mrs. J. B. Atherton and Mrs. Annis Montague Turner of Honolulu; the mother of Joseph P. Cooke and Wm. G. Cooke of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu and San Francisco, and Miss Grace Cooke, and a sister of John K. Wilder and Mrs. Shepherd. Most of the life of the departed lady, who belonged to a well-known missionary family, was spent in this city. She left here with her children, her husband being then dead, for Oakland in 1885. The tidings of her death came by cable to Chas. M. Cooke, with a request to send the same by wireless telegraph to Jos. P. Cooke, now on Maui. Mrs. Cooke was 62 years of age on March 10.

THE RETVIZAN DISMANTLED

TOKIO, March 7.—The Russian battleship Retvizan, which was torpedoed during the first attack on Port Arthur and since then has been stranded near the entrance to the harbor, is being dismantled and her guns are being mounted in the fortifications. Efforts to float the Retvizan have proved futile, and finally Admiral Alexieff ordered that they be abandoned. In each successive attack upon Port Arthur Admiral Togo's warships have hurled a few shells into the Retvizan to complete her destruction, the battleship occupying an exposed position, easy of attack.

Egyptians the First Surveyors.

The art of land surveying owes its origin to the fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent monuments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of reidentifying the various pieces of land. The instruments and mathematical methods of astronomy, with suitable modifications, were used by the Egyptians for land surveying.

He Asked Largely.

Peculiar requests from rural constituents occasionally come in the congressional mails. A very funny one has been received by a representative of one of the Northwestern states. It runs: "Please send me and a number of my relatives (the names of whom were given) some garden seeds. I also want a gasoline engine of eighteen horse power, a wood saw, and a barrel of gasoline. Please send them right away."

WOLVES HELD AT BAY

A GREEDY PACK OF ILLS SURROUND A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

Through the Arrival of Timely Aid She Escapes from the Terrors of a Prolonged Siege.

The Rev. W. A. Denton, of Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, tells the following story of a harrowing experience of one of the members of his family: "My wife," he says, "was assailed for fifteen years by a combination of ailments following the birth of our first child. The food she ate fermented in her stomach, she had frequent dizzy spells, her limbs were swollen and painful, her nerves were quite shattered, she was unable to sleep and she was many times on the verge of heart failure."

"Physicians gave her only temporary relief. Finally the favorable reports of some relatives and neighbors led her to make trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She experienced improvement almost at once. They relieved her sleeplessness, the smothering sensations have disappeared and have not annoyed her for years. They freed her from stomach trouble and the dropsical tendency was mitigated. The progress of the rheumatism, which had begun to make her fingers crooked, was stayed and the pain was banished. In every respect they gave her more help than any other remedy she had ever used, and she is today in better health than for many years."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are our staple household remedy, and I am in the habit of recommending them to all who suffer from troubles like those which afflicted my wife."

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and repair shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental strain, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure you get the genuine, substitutes never cured anybody.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It.

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised. Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy. Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman. Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all druggists, price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

THE NEW SCHOOL AT LAHAINA

One of the old dormitories of the Lahaialuna Industrial School was taken down last week; and the other will probably be demolished before the close of this week. "When these are both down," says Principal MacDonald, "we will begin at the class room building. We are getting the site ready for the contractor to put up the new buildings. Two new mules were shipped to us on the Lohua, from the Board of Education."

The play entitled "Tanbara" was announced for Monday evening at the Japanese theatre tent. It was mostly in English, so that translation was not necessary.

Considerable rain fell on Monday morning.

Mrs. Olsen has recently entertained Mrs. Scott of Kihel; and also Miss Donald who came from Scotland a year ago, and has been the guest of Mrs. Black at Hilo. Miss Donald, her married sister and three children will return to their native land in May.—Maui News.

CARPENTER IS NOW SECRETARY

Frederick S. Carpenter has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Taft, succeeding Mr. Merritt O. Chance, who has been appointed chief of the supply division of the Post office Department, a position for which his previous experience in postal affairs has peculiarly fitted him.

Mr. Carpenter is a native of Minnesota and a graduate of the Minnesota University. He was in the employ of a legal firm in San Francisco, and the Philippine commission being in need of expert assistants induced him to go to Manila. He soon became private secretary to Governor Taft, and occupied that position until the governor came to the United States to become Secretary of War. Mr. Carpenter accompanied his chief and has been acquainting himself with the business methods of the War Department up to this time.—Washington Star.

Turkish Minister a Night Worker.

The Turkish minister, Chekib Bey, has a cottage at Saville, and when there, it is said, he works nearly all night, only retiring when the other members of the household are preparing to arise. He then retires and sleeps until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. During his sleeping hours no one can see him, it being an unpardonable act for even any member of the household to disturb his slumbers.

HAWAIIAN LAUHALA MATS

MADE TO ORDER

Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

G. W. McDougall,

POST OFFICE,
HOOKENA, SOUTH KONA,
HAWAII.

HILO IS NOW GOING AHEAD

Business Men Are Organized for Progress.

HILO, March 19.—The meeting last Friday night at Fireman's hall for the purpose of organizing a Hilo Chamber of Commerce was well attended. There were probably forty of the leading merchants and professional men present. The object of the meeting was to form a business men's organization which shall have for its purpose the matter of looking after the general welfare of Hilo.

The meeting was called to order by A. C. McKenney, who by general request and unanimous vote, was made chairman for the evening. L. Turner was elected secretary.

The business transacted was wholly preliminary, the work of organizing permanently being left until next meeting. The name of the organization, selected after much discussion was "The Hilo Development Association." A committee was appointed to report at next meeting with a list of officers and a set of general rules.

In considering the name to be adopted the discussion covered a wide range. The trend of opinion at first expressed was that Hilo could not or would not successfully carry on a Chamber of Commerce, it being said that an attempt to do so had failed in better times than we now enjoy. The motion was then made to call the organization "The Hilo Improvement Association." The discussion was prolonged. Mr. Peck said that he believed there was much in a name. If the modest village or town of Hilo should attempt to carry on an organization with a metropolitan name, it might invite ridicule. On the other hand a name that was too local in its significance would not create the proper impression abroad. He thought the name "Chamber of Commerce" to be too high sounding and considered "The Hilo Improvement Association" a little too modest. He therefore moved to amend the first suggested by calling it The Hilo Commercial and Development Association. Mr. C. E. Wright of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Co. said he had had experience with long names and would like a shorter one much better.

Dr. Hayes stated the fact that in the New England States every town and village had its "Improvement Club" and that these were usually composed of public spirited women, and that the range of their operations did not extend beyond planting trees on the streets and cutting weeds out of alley ways. He did not believe the business men of Hilo desired to work solely along these lines, laudable as they might be. He was opposed to using the word "improvement" in the christening of the new organization.

W. H. Lambert was heartily in favor of the movement and believed it would accomplish much good for the community. He favored the adoption of some such name as "The Hilo Board of Trade."

A. L. Louissou of Hamakua, who was present, came forward at this juncture with a word which is characteristic of the man. He proposed to call the new society "The Hilo Commercial and Development Association." "Development," said he, "means business. It means new industry, railroads, mills and new acres opened up to production." Mr. Louissou's idea caught favor and after lopping off the word "commercial" for the sake of brevity, the name stood forth "The Hilo Development Association."

The committee on organization to report at next meeting is composed of Messrs. P. Peck, W. H. Lambert, C. E. Wright, Dr. Henry Hayes, B. F. Schoen. Their report will be given at a meeting at Fireman's hall tomorrow night at eight o'clock.—Tribune.

DEPUTY SHERIFF FETTER.
Deputy Sheriff W. A. Fetter has assumed the duties of his office. He has not yet resigned from the captaincy of the local company of the National Guard. While in Honolulu Mr. Fetter made several raids with the redoubtable Chillingworth and took pointers on conducting cases in court. He comes into his new duties well equipped to perform them.

LIFE AT KILAUEA.
Manager Bidgood of the Volcano House reports that business at the mountain hostelry has been excellent of late, despite the fact that neither volcano is active. The weather at Kilauea has been superb during the past four weeks. A whole month passed without any rain. During the first third of this month over fifty guests registered at the Volcano House.—Tribune.

TOURISTS AT LUAE.
The party of thirty-four tourists who arrived by the Kinau Wednesday were initiated into the mysteries of the Hawaiian luau at the residence of S. L. Desha, Wednesday evening. The entire company were strangers to the poi bowl and other Hawaiian delicacies, but they enjoyed the party. Hawaiian songs were rendered by the Killarney quartette. The luau was prepared under

(Continued on page 7.)

LITTLE WON'T HAVE DOYLE

Latter Needed in the Funakoshi Case.

The refusal of Judge Little to permit Chester Doyle to act as interpreter in the Funakoshi case is based upon his remembrance of the time when Doyle caught him delivering another man's speech. Doyle is badly needed in the Funakoshi case as he is the best interpreter of Japanese on the Islands and as the ones at Hilo are under suspicion. But Judge Little put the personal consideration first and justice must take its chances. Following is the correspondence on the subject:

DOYLE TO SHERIFF ANDREWS.

Hilo, Hawaii, March 3, 1904.
Lorrin A. Andrews, Esq., Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: In the matter of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi and Watanabe, now held on indictment in the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court the following facts and representations have been made known to the High Sheriff's Department. These cases are of the utmost importance to the well being of the community, not only because of the heinous crimes with which the defendants stand charged but because of the fact that the defendants are recognized leaders of a criminal band here in the Islands. It is reported to the High Sheriff that all of the available interpreters now in Hilo stand under the suspicion of being purchased or otherwise tampered with by the defendants, and that the Territory cannot safely go to trial unless a competent and unbiased interpreter can be secured.

The High Sheriff has called upon me asking that I come to Hilo for the purpose of acting as interpreter of the Japanese language in these cases, and has secured from the First Judge of the First Circuit and from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the necessary permission for me to come to the Fourth Circuit for this purpose. I hand you herewith a letter from the High Sheriff on this subject.

It is a matter of public notoriety that there are unpleasant differences between the Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit and myself and that the Judge has stated that because of his personal feelings towards me he will not permit me to act as interpreter in his court room. So far as I am personally concerned, I am only interested in the proper performance of my duties as interpreter and while in court am uninfluenced by anything of a personal nature. I am prepared to act as the Japanese interpreter in the cases for which I have been sent to Hilo and that to the best of my ability. Before I can run the risk of being publicly sent out of the court room I wish to have some sort of understanding as to the position which Judge Little will take towards me in the event I shall be called into his court room in my official capacity. I therefore ask you that you call upon Judge Little at your earliest convenience and state the facts which I have above outlined and request from him an expression of opinion in this matter and learn from him definitely what attitude he will take towards me if I am called upon to act as interpreter.

If the cases cannot be tried at the present time I am prepared to remain in Hilo and act whenever the cases are ready for trial. Will you let me have an early reply to the above requests?

Very respectfully yours,

C. A. DOYLE.

SHERIFF ANDREWS TO DOYLE.

Hilo, Hawaii, March 3, 1904.
C. A. Doyle, Official Japanese Interpreter, Judiciary Department, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I have received your favor of even date and in reply I have the honor to state that in accordance with your request, I waited on Judge Little of the Fourth Circuit Court and informed him of your request and the reasons for your having been sent to Hilo to act as Japanese interpreter.

Judge Little gave courteous attention to what I had to say, but stated unequivocally that he would not allow you to act as interpreter in his or in any other court at which he might be presiding. I think it would be useless to try and get Judge Little to change his attitude in regard to your appearing officially before him.

Yours truly,

L. A. ANDREWS,
Sheriff of Hawaii.

HIGH SHERIFF BROWN TO DOYLE.

Honolulu, T. H., March 16, 1904.
C. A. Doyle, Esq.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 3rd, together with a copy of letter from yourself to Sheriff Andrews and his reply to yours.

I regret that Judge Little should have allowed his personal feelings to prevail to the extent of refusing to have you interpret in the trial of the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi.

Your ability as a Japanese interpreter and your official position as such prompted me to send you to Hilo at the request of Sheriff Andrews, who was anxious that the most competent and reliable interpreter should be secured for the trial of the Funakoshi case.

I sincerely regret the humiliation caused you by sending you to Judge Little's court under these circumstances and feel that the ends of justice are far from being promoted by such actions of his.

Yours truly,

A. M. BROWN,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

KENNAN IS IN HONOLULU

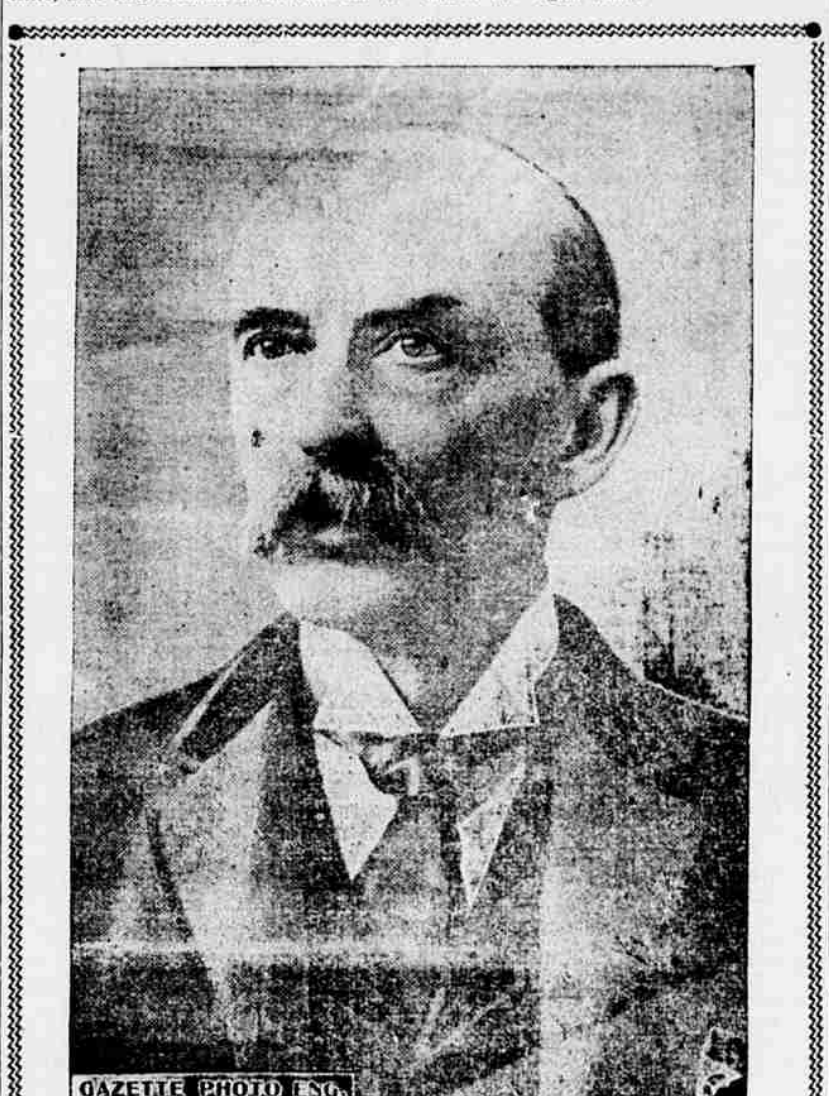
The Famous Writer En Route to Orient.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

George Kennan, whose descriptions of the wretched existence of Russian exiles in Siberia electrified the world many years ago, and for which he is now a marked man in the Russian Empire, is a passenger on the army transport Buford, which arrived from San Francisco last evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kennan.

The distinguished author and correspondent is en route to Manila, whence he will go to Japan, Korea and even into Manchuria should fortune so favor him. His entry into the last named country will probably not be effected unless Japan sweeps Russian authority from its confines.

Mr. Kennan believes, all things considered, that Japan's opportunities for ultimate victory over those of Russia. He cites many advantages accruing to the Japanese military forces not possessed by Russia. One of these is that Japan is fighting nearer her own base, while Russia is practically fighting 6,000 miles away from the seat of government. He says also that the Japanese are practically fighting on the same ground they traversed in their 1894-5 campaigns. Almost every foot of the Pingyang country, he says, was trodden by Japanese armies at that time, and this former experience he be-



GEORGE KENNAN.

lieves will be of inestimable value when the actual clash of the mighty armies takes place.

Mr. Kennan was interviewed aboard the Buford last evening. He is not well, having a slight recurrence of a fever he contracted in Cuba during the Spanish war.

"I know Russia pretty well and have also been in Manchuria, entering at the north. I was in Siberia the first time about thirty years ago. I went there then to build a telegraph line to connect Asia and America by way of the Behring strait. I went there again in 1887 to investigate the exile system. I wrote about twenty-seven articles for the Century magazine, and was then barred out of the Russian Empire. I did not go back again until two years ago when I succeeded in slipping through by way of Finland. I reached St. Petersburg, was arrested, and escorted out of the Empire.

"I am now representing The Outlook. I have no definite plan. This will all depend upon, conditions when I reach the Orient. I go to Manila and then to Yokohama. Things will probably be shaped by that time to indicate what my policy will be.

"I incline to the belief that the Japanese will gain the victory, although we know little of their preparations or movements. The Japanese government is right in these days of cables when news so easily gets to an enemy by flashing it all around the world, to keep military movements secret. I think the advantages are now with the Japanese. At first I thought they were with the Russians before the destruction of their warships at Port Arthur. The Japanese have now the possession of the sea and therefore have a tremendous prestige.

"Russia could crush Japan if she could bring all her resources to bear, but she is fighting 6,000 miles away from the seat of government. The Japanese military force as a fighting machine is more efficient than the Russian army. That is the opinion of the best military authorities. One of the highest officers in our army, whose judgment I respect above all others, said he thought the Japanese were the best soldiers in the world, barring the Americans. Even Russians have admitted that the Japanese are superior except in staying

PATIENT IS A SUICIDE

Japanese Drives Knife Into His Throat Sunday.

Despondent over continued illness and with no hope for recovery, Shimajo, a Japanese, residing in a room of a Japanese lodging house near Ahoo's stables, committed suicide yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock. A case knife, driven several times into the neck, possibly severing the jugular vein, was used by Shimajo.

The Japanese, who was about thirty-three years of age, had resided in the same room for a couple of years. For the past six months neighbors say he had been very ill. He coughed continually and was probably suffering from tuberculosis and his emaciated form indicated that his strength was nearly spent.

The man's plans were of the most deliberate character. He had laid a mattress on the floor close to a low cot. A small pillow was placed at one end of it. Near by was a beer bottle and a glass filled with water. From the position of the body when found the suicide either was in a half reclining position on his right side, or else had lain down when he killed himself. When the body was discovered by neighboring roomers, it was lying in a natural position on the cot and pillow. The knife had been jabbed into the neck close to the collar bone and a great deal of blood was lost. The knife was found under the right hand.

FOUR MORE CHALLENGES

Progress in Empanelling Jones Jury—Various Court Items.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Just four more challenges are available in empanelling a jury for the Jones murder trial, one for the prosecution and three for the defense. There are twelve men passed for cause, with next challenge up to the defense. The prosecution waived its fifth challenge, so that the defense had four challenges in succession to exercise, of which three have thus far been exhausted. Nine names remained in the trial jury box when, at 5 p. m. yesterday, Judge Robinson adjourned court for the day.

With ten men on the panel who had passed for cause and one awaiting examination at the opening of court in the morning, 46 men appeared in obedience to the open venire for 50 which had been issued on Friday afternoon. Four challenges were exercised during the day and six men passed for cause, leaving a full panel at adjournment to await the pleasure of counsel tomorrow morning. Judge Robinson suggested going on to the bottom of the open venire if necessary, so that if a jury were not then obtained another open venire might be issued. Counsel on both sides, however, wanted a breathing spell and the cause was continued until 9:30 tomorrow morning. Court will open at 9 to hear demurrers, motions, etc., in other causes.

At the outset F. W. Wood and P. H. Burnette were excused from being drawn, for good and sufficient reasons. Samuel Kaunalea, called Friday afternoon, was now excused as being only 19 years of age. J. A. Durant, C. J. Campbell, W. R. Chilton, Fred. W. Weed, F. W. Makinney, W. H. Charlock, Frank Darling, J. S. Gillis, G. S. Harris Jr., F. M. Bindt, C. W. Booth, Thomas Kennedy, R. A. Dexter, G. S. Waterhouse, C. A. Cowan, Richard Ivers and G. T. Kelley were excused for cause by both sides.

C. P. Hauka, C. H. Rose, J. W. Pickard and James McQueen were excused for their scruples against capital punishment.

M. J. Bissel, W. G. Walker, C. Kimball and Isaac Lando were excused for cause at the instance of the defense, and W. S. Bartlett, C. H. Atherton, J. W. McDonald and E. C. Buffandeau on motion of the prosecution.

A. L. Lunggren, S. Kubey, S. W. Shaw, Theo. Buman, J. V. Fernandez and Wm. Larsen passed for cause.

The prosecution peremptorily challenged A. L. Lunggren, and the defense Wm. Dunbar, Alex. Lyle and S. W. Shaw. Dunbar was the second man passed for cause and had been seated on the accepted panel since March 7. Lunggren had only passed yesterday, after saying he disbelieved in capital punishment—not for its harshness but because life or long term imprisonment was more to be dreaded.

Among others curious answers given yesterday was that of Eugene Buffandeau. He said he could give a verdict according to the evidence and to the law as laid down by the court, but if the evidence proved that Jones had deliberately shot his wife and Mrs. Parmenter it would convince him that he was crazy when he did the deed.

MAY WINS OUT.

The jury before Judge Gear found damages for the Pacific Mill Co., Ltd., (Emmett May's company), against the Enterprise Mill Co., Ltd., (Peter High's company), in the sum of \$800 with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Defendant noted exceptions.

KONA COMPANY JUDGMENT.

Judge De Bolt in open court yesterday signed judgment in the suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of Kona Sugar Co., Ltd. Objections to rulings of the court, etc., were made by the score. An exception to the judgment was also taken by the defendant, with notice of motion for a new trial. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for plaintiff; Cathcart & Milverton for defendant. The judgment is for the recovery by the plaintiff from the defendant of 362 tons of steel rails, a variety of railroad material specified, 16 railway cars and two locomotives, and, in the event of the inability and failure of the defendant to forthwith make return of said property to the plaintiff, that the plaintiff shall have judgment for the value of said property found to be the sum of \$22,000 and damages for its detention from the 1st day of June, 1903, found to be the sum of \$1945, and the costs of action.

NEWMAN'S HEIRS PAID.

William W. Hall, administrator of the estate of Edwin R. Newman, deceased, has filed final receipts. They are from Emma Newman, widow of deceased, for \$462.15, being one-third of the balance, and from Judson B. Todd, guardian of the estate of Rodney Newman and Paul Newman, minor children of deceased, for \$1924.30, being two-thirds of the balance remaining in the administrator's hands upon the settlement of his accounts in probate. The receipts are dated Ithaca, New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

LONG NAMES TO HANDLE.

If they were exacting of each other as to being called by their full names, it is little wonder a divorce suit is pending between Isala Namahoeelua Halualani, libellant, and Lilia Kahaeeulopa Kahaekor Halualani, libellee, T. McCants Stewart, attorney for libellee, has filed an answer denying the allegations of cause for divorce, also a motion directing the libellant to pay a reasonable counsel fee to libellee or her attorney.

DAVIS'S TRUST.

Geo. A. Davis, trustee of Rita C. Tewksbury, did not come to time with his promised defense to the objections of M. T. Simonton, guardian ad litem of Flora Tewksbury, minor, yesterday. He hustled into court late when Judge

LOOKS LIKE UNFAIR DEAL

Carter Sends Urgency Cables on Army Bill Amendments.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Governor Carter sent urgent cablegrams to Secretary Taft and Delegate Kuhio yesterday afternoon, regarding amendments proposed to the Army appropriation bill of which he had received mail advices. He thinks that the amendments contain features discriminating against the interests of Hawaii.

One of the amendments provides that in computing length of service for retirement double time is to be given for actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippines, Guam, Alaska and Panama, but shall not be given hereafter for services rendered in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Another proposed amendment provides that the 20 per cent raise to enlisted men and 10 per cent to officers shall apply to those serving in the Philippines, Guam, Alaska and Panama, leaving out Porto Rico and Hawaii.

"It looks like discrimination against us," the Governor said while he held the drafts of amendments and of his cablegrams in his hand.

"As we are now situated these amendments would make the Army men dislike service in Hawaii. Their effect would also tend to lower the moral tone of the forces located here.

"I have prepared a message to Secretary Taft asking him if this will not discriminate against service in Hawaii, where the cost of living is high, as well as lower the moral tone of officers and men. I ask him if he cannot change it. I am also wiring to Kuhio, asking if there is any reason for such discrimination against Hawaii.

"The merchants should feel aroused over the proposition. It means less money paid out here, which is a phase of the matter that concerns the business community. The Merchants' Association, I should think, might take some action."

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Emsen, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Rough at Waimea.

Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall reports: "Steamer Mikahala at Waimea, has 1400 bags K. S. M. sugar aboard. Too rough to work at Waimea, Saturday p. m.

"Bark W. B. Flint at Makaweli discharging freight. Southerly winds with rain squalls on Kauai."

Robinson was otherwise engaged and was asked to come again on Monday morning.

A. G. Correa, attorney for Mrs. Tewksbury's daughters, yesterday filed objections to Davis's account.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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TUESDAY : : : MARCH 22

THE WAR SITUATION.

Admiral Alexieff's announcement that 230,000 men have been mobilized in Manchuria between Port Arthur and Harbin will probably not deceive the Japanese as it seems intended to do. It is now pretty well known that the Russian force in that neighborhood when the war began was not much in excess of 100,000 and that since then the single track railroad covering a distance equal to that between Toronto and Cape Horn, has been both broken and congested. Under such circumstances the transportation of 130,000 men and of supplies enough to feed them and the 100,000 already on the ground, could hardly have been effected in five or six weeks. The weather, the amount of rolling stock, the condition of the line and of the commissariat, the state of military preparation in Russia proper—all these things must be summed up in the scheme of probabilities against the Viceroy's computation.

It is strategy, however, in case Admiral Alexieff needs more time, to compel the enemy to take more time. Could he convince the Japanese that he has 230,000 men in hand and more coming, their own preparations would have to be prolonged. But it is likely that the Japanese know as much about the strength of the Russian forces as their commander does. Their spy system is so perfect that it extends into the Russian official family; it pervades the rank and file and has widely spread among men of nihilist proclivities. Moreover Manchuria is full of long-queued Japanese disguised as Chinese. Little that goes on in the sphere of Russian action in Korea long remains unknown in Tokio. So if there are not 230,000 troops in Manchuria, Admiral Alexieff cannot make the Japanese think so.

Of actual war news there is very little but this does not necessarily imply the absence of events. It is the apparent policy of Japan to permit the publication of no news stories which are at all coincident in time with the war occurrences described. But few correspondents have reached the army in Korea and these are not at the front; indeed, they have been sent far to the rear. An English officer lately arriving at Vancouver says the correspondents are "in despair," which is quite likely. And their despair will probably be intensified if they expect to be able to put fresh stories on the cable or to send anything in the nature of forecasts. In the former war with China uncertainty prevailed for a week in Japan itself as to whether the news of the report of the capture of Port Arthur was true; and the full account of the event was withheld from the American papers for five weeks. The censorship then exercised has since been increased.

An amusing sidelight upon the bumpiness of the Russian generals is afforded by an interview with Kuropatkin in which that officer says that, "after crushing the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria, we will take their islands." For the representative of a power, the navy of which has been crushed and which could not put a transport on the sea between Japan and the mainland and give it protection, such a statement is at least unexpected. It has been doubted by experts that even the British could land an army in Japan, so splendidly fortified and defended are all its harbors and vantage grounds. Even if Kuropatkin killed every Japanese in Korea or Manchuria there would still remain a triumphant Japanese navy and a territorial army, capable of indefinite expansion, to defend the coast. Japan is, in its location as well as its defensive arrangements, considered the most impregnable country in the world.

Speaker Cannon, whose Presidential boom was launched in the House amidst great applause, is an Abraham Lincoln kind of a man who may yet be called to the executive chair. The Republican party is fortunate in owning him.

If B. H. Wright were put on the stand he might say something, apropos of lawyer and client, that would take the mind of George Davis entirely off his present troubles.

While the Territorial officials are straining every nerve to pay the ordinary expenses of government, Hilo is crying for repairs to the boulevard that leads to the Volcano.

If you want to know how the Chesapeake cat smiled watch a printing grafter reading the Special Session proclamation.

The Maui police, according to the grand jury report, appear to be enjoying some metropolitan perquisites.

It is less than three weeks to the Republican primaries.

What the Pearl Harbor case calls for is Hawaiian influence with Congress, something that used to be abundant.

Now watch the County government intrigue.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE.

In a recent report from Kobe, the consul says that Japanese direct foreign trade has already assumed such proportions that there is now no question concerning its future progress.

Until the year 1901 the customs returns showed its extent annually under the titles of "Imports by Japanese Merchants" and "Exports by Japanese Merchants," but this feature of the foreign trade has now been eliminated from that document. During 1900, the last year for which this characterization was furnished, Japanese merchants were shown to have done thirty-eight per cent. of Japan's total trade. This consisted of exports valued at \$36,543,254 and imports valued at \$56,143,051.

The percentages of foreign trade exploited by Japanese merchants have been as follows:

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Direct exports	36	33	41	39
Direct imports	28	34	35	37

Much of the foreign trade of Japanese merchants is being done with eastern countries, but the returns show they are also making large gains in the West as competitors of the American and European merchants at the open ports.

The total trade of native merchants during 1900 amounted to \$22,687,165, against \$27,475,943 in 1899, as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1899	\$27,475,943	\$45,655,185	\$73,131,128
1900	\$22,687,165	\$56,143,051	\$78,830,216

Gain, \$5,143,051. \$11,087,866 \$30,211,762

In the absence of official data, it is thought by well-informed resident foreign merchants that nearly or quite the same ratio of increase has continued since 1900, and this seems evident even by casual observation.

Japanese merchants have entered largely into the importation of cotton, wool, sugar, rice, flour, locomotives, rails, iron, etc. The Japanese government itself now imports all the leaf tobacco received into the country, and also handles all the camphor produced both in Formosa and Japan.

As far as the volume of Japanese direct foreign trade is concerned, the inroads made by native merchants have been less noticeable to foreign merchants because of the rapid increase of business at the open ports, and that is not the main feature for consideration, as the most unfavorable effects of Japanese competition are felt by the minimizing of profits upon the foreign business.

The Japanese are less fortunate in the matter of exports. It is more difficult for them to sell to than to buy from foreign countries. In the one case letters of credit are furnished the Yokohama Specie Bank in New York to pay for purchases made by their agents there, whereby they are placed on an equal footing with the resident foreign merchants; but in the other case, the matter of exports, the foreign merchant will long have an advantage. The foreigner is here with his money, and although when making purchases he may be subjected to "squeezes," these will hardly offset the advantage of his home connections.

Japanese merchants are extending their efforts in the manufacture and export of teas, and it is possible that this may be done somewhat in the spirit of rivalry; but it must be conceded that without the aid of resident foreigners engaged in the tea trade Japanese teas would never have been introduced abroad to any considerable extent; neither would its present foreign export be maintained. The same may be said in the case of matings and other Japanese exports. The foreign merchant has opened up the foreign trade, and although he may be compelled in future to gradually relinquish a much larger proportion of his business, the time is not yet at hand when this can be done without much detriment to the interests of Japanese commerce.

Japanese teas were far more extensively introduced into the United States during the first six months of 1902 than during the corresponding months of 1901. The increase of tea exports to all countries during the six months amounted to \$1,136,937, while the increase to the United States alone amounted to \$1,185,141, showing that more than all the excess of exports has gone there. It is fair to presume that this may be attributed both to improved quality and to more strenuous effort to hold the market. The total exports of Japanese tea during the six months amounted to \$2,887,883, against \$1,750,946 during the corresponding period in 1901.

OUR COMMERCE WITH THE EAST.

The total commerce of the territory fronting upon and immediately adjacent to the scene of present hostilities aggregates, in round terms, about \$600,000,000, of which considerably more than one-half is imports. Japan's commerce is about equally divided between imports and exports, but in the case of China and Asiatic Russia imports greatly exceed exports, and this is also true of Hongkong, which passes most of its imports on into China and draws from China most of the articles which become its exports. Probably three-fifths of the total commerce of the countries in question, taken as a whole, is in the form of imports, and the United States is year by year supplying a larger share of those imports of the countries in question and gaining upon other countries in the relative share which it supplies thereof. Of the exports from the countries named the United States is the largest single purchaser. The tea, the raw silk, the manufactured silk, the rice, the matings, and other products of this character which form the bulk of the exports of China and Japan go more largely to the United States than to any other single country of the world, while as to Asiatic Russia and Korea their exports are at present so small as to be of little importance in a discussion of the commerce of the countries in question.

The more important of the exports of the United States to the section in question are cotton and cotton goods, kerosene, flour, lumber, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of leather, and tobacco. Raw cotton exported to this particular section of the world goes chiefly to Japan, and the market in Japan for American cotton is influenced largely by the surplus of cotton in India, which is of shorter staple and therefore of lower price. In years of short supply in India Japan turns to the United States for its raw cotton, but in years of plentiful supply in India a large proportion of the raw cotton purchases of Japan are the product of India. In cotton manufactures China is the most important customer. The exports of cotton manufactures to China in the past year have materially fallen off, though the reduction in imports of American cottons into China is no greater proportionately than the reduction in such imports from other countries. This reduction in imports of cotton goods into China is due in part to the unsettled conditions which have prevailed during the year, and in part to the increased imports of cotton yarn and increased domestic production of cotton goods.

A SPECIAL SESSION CALLED.

THE GOVERNOR CANNOT AFFORD TO BET THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY THAT A LEGISLATURE WHICH WENT BACK ON ALL ITS PLEDGES TO THEM WILL KEEP ITS PROMISES TO HIM.

But he has chosen to do so in the terms of a proclamation calling a special session and must make the best of it. So must the people who will foot the bills. Of course the experiment will fail because a majority in the House and a strong minority in the Senate are entirely willing to see the white taxpayers cinched and would rather have taxes increased than lessened. The bulk of the taxes would not come out of their political backers but out of men they hate; the outlay, in the main, would go to their friends. If such a predatory outfit as the Solid Thirteen could be induced to cut down salaries, for instance, it would lop off those of competent white officials and as assuredly add larger amounts to the incomes of anti-trade officials, thus compelling the Governor to veto where he had hoped to approve.

There cannot be grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, and a Legislature which was redolent of scandal during its regular and extra sessions and which three grand juries in succession have denounced, cannot be depended on to reform the methods of spending Territorial money. The indicted leader Kumalea is a type of the class which runs the House and runs it on the principle of additio, division and silence. Ala Baha's Forty Thieves would have made a better treasury guard than Kumalea's Thirteen, as they would have more fear of the consequences if caught running away with the funds.

HILO'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Hilo Development Association will find plenty to do. Hilo is the chief town of the largest, the most fertile and attractive island of the group and it ought to become an important commercial city. But as its growth will depend upon that of Hawaii as a whole, it can do no better than to devote the best energies of its business men and of its Development Association to the work of bringing in white settlers to locate on public lands and raise special export products. Settlers in the country make business for merchants in the town; they build up commercial emporiums for their own convenience; and anything like the number of white farmers whom the big island could accommodate would in time make Hilo a rival of Honolulu, if not a larger place. Once the farming tracts are occupied with banana, pineapple, sugar, vanilla, rubber, tobacco and dairy farmers, then roads, railroads, steamships and a big town will follow.

The firing "down the coast" heard from Yinkow must have been on or near the Liaotung peninsula. It may mean the landing of Japanese troops or it may mean a bombardment or a naval battle. Either event of the three is quite possible there. A glance at the map—identifying Yinkow as Newchwang—will show that the Japanese could hardly seek a better place to land and attack the railroad than the west coast of the Liaotung peninsula. The railroad line is near the coast and the Japanese, by getting it, would easily isolate Port Arthur.

The renomination of Collector Stackable suits the community, especially that part of it which has dealings with the Custom House. Mr. Stackable is a thoroughly efficient man. That he is as well appreciated at Washington as he is here is shown by the promptitude of the President, despite an underground effort to supplant Mr. Stackable, in sending his name to the Senate.

TOURIST TRAVEL FROM THE ORIENT

The Promotion Committee has been working in the Orient and Colonies for months endeavoring to get World's Fair visitors to stop over here. Agents in Sydney and Yokohama have been appointed and are actively engaged in distributing tourist literature for Hawaii all through Japan, China, Korea and Australia.

"We are making a great effort to secure our share of the World's Fair travel," said Secretary Boyd yesterday, "and have been working with that end in view for five months or more. The difficulty has been in the uncertainty of securing accommodations for tourists who wish to stop over here for one steamer. If Honolulu could be assured of having steamer accommodations for lay-over passengers, every vessel would leave its quota in Honolulu. The Hawaii Promotion Committee in furtherance of this project made arrangements some time ago to have cabled from Yokohama, the number of passengers which can be accommodated on the steamer then departing. By this method, through passengers wishing to stop over in Honolulu would learn whether they could go on to the coast on the next steamer. The lay-over passengers are given the preference on the through steamers."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Luke Tang Sing to Choy Luke See, D. 1-3 int. in following property: lots 90, 91, 100 and 1-1, Kulokahua; 19 62-100 A. at Kapa and 3 51-100 A. at Kala-wala, Koolauapo, Oahu, 135 A. at Pahu-lolo, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. Mar. 12, 1904.

OWA, OAHU.
O. R. & L. Co. to K. E. Ashley, D. Lots 13, 14 and 15, Bik. 37, Pearl City; \$350. Mar. 12, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.
M. F. Coelho to Laupahoehoe Sug. Co., agt. 1st party agrees that 2nd party may for 4 1-2 years cultivate and plant sugar cane on 25 A. of lot 43, Maulua Homesteads on the condition that the 1st party receives 1-10 and 2nd party 9-10 of all crops. Jan. 5, 1904.

N. KONA, HAWAII.
Ota to Yoshino, P. A. Jan. 22, 1904.

KAU, HAWAII.
J. Kaueha to Hawn. Agri. Co., L. Realty, Waialua, 19 yrs. at \$40 a yr. Mar. 1, 1904.

DISTRICT COURT.
J. P. Ball vs. Becky Kaonohi Chang and husband Eddie Chang, \$205, professional services.

Ridgway & Ridgway vs. Herbert, Humphris and Walters, asst., \$50, professional services.

The Peerless Preserving Paint Co., Ltd. vs. J. F. Colburn, asst., \$75, work and labor furnished.

P. H. Burnett vs. W. H. Thornton, deft., J. H. Fisher, Auditor, gar., asst., \$35.50 note.

P. H. Burnett vs. S. R. Jackson, deft., J. H. Fisher, gar., asst., \$20.50 note.

F. J. Turk vs. Estrella Turk, Jdgm. for deft.

HONOLULU, OAHU.
Mar. 16, 1904.

Kaplan Est. et al. to W. C. Achi, Par. Rel. 15, Bldg. H. Kaplanli; Tract, 5,000 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., Kalihi; \$325. Feb. 27, 1904.

J. F. Morgan, et al. to A. O. Rosa Tr. D. Lot 15, Bldg. H. Kaplanli; Tract, 5,000 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., Kalihi; \$325. Feb. 26, 1904.

A. L. and T. G. Thrum to Hon. Rapid Transit & Land Co., Warranty D. Realty and bldgs. on Beretania and Young sts.; \$15,000. Mar. 10, 1904.

J. D. Holt Jr. to St. C. Sayers, L. Realty cor. Queen and Richards sts., 2 yrs. at \$55 per mon. Mar. 11, 1904.

Lala Plant'g to Makano, Rel. Realty, Nuuanu Valley, 8 2-10 A; on Makiki st., 1 4-10 A, bldgs., etc.; \$1,000. Mar. 13, 1904.

J. K. Kaneppu to Wm. Henry, D. Realty, Iwilei; \$1,000. Mar. 14, 1904.

Olaa Sug. Co., Ltd.; petitions for amendment of charter.

Kohala Ranch Co., Ltd.; filed articles of association.

KOHALA, HAWAII.
G. R. Macfarlane et als. to S. and A. T. K. Parker, D. Puaolo Sheep and Stock Ranch Co., excepting outstanding acts and accts. due; \$26,000. Feb. 3, 1904.

N. KOHALA, HAWAII.
L. Kelliwaivale to Kohala Land Co., Ltd., Warranty D. Realty, Apua-kohai 54 A, 30,899 sq. ft.; \$4,000. Feb. 24, 1904.

M. P. Kekoa to E. K. Amala Tr., D. Realty, Ill of Kaiko in Kealia 1 and 2, 12 1-2 A; \$70. Feb. 16, 1904.

KAU, HAWAII.
C. Bolte Tr. to Waiohulu Agri. & Grazing Co., D. 1-2 int. in 7 1-10 A, land and bldgs. at Kila; \$142. Mar. 15, 1904.

KIPAHULU, MAUI.
J. M. Uluahale to Kipahulu Sug. Co., L. 7 5-100 A, land at Hiko, 5 yrs. from Aug. 1, 1905; \$500, being full remuneration thereof. Mar. 15, 1904.

PAUWELA, MAUI.
K. Pall to M. Momona, D. 1-4 int. in 3 A, land and bldgs.; \$75. Feb. 24, 1904.

HANAPEPE, KAUAI.
Uha to Kimonele, et al. D. Realty; \$12. Mar. 20, 1904.

Manele to Gay & Robinson, D. 5 taro patches at Kihuna-lalo; \$100. May 21, 1904.

HONOLULU, OAHU.
Mar. 17, 1904.

Kaakua to L. F. Alvarez, Agt. and fcl. Realty, Palama, 6,000 sq. ft.; at Kaakopua, 4,512 sq. ft., bldgs., etc. Mar. 10, 1904.

A. Morris to E. H. F. Woiters Tr., mtg. Realty, Kapaemala, 1 32-100 A, \$2,540 and advs. not to exceed \$1,500, payable on Nov. 15, 1912 at 8 per cent. per an. Mar. 16, 1904.

A. K. Munishi to E. K. Allen, D. Lots 3 and 4, Bldg. 6 A, Kapahulu Tract, 10,000 sq. ft.; \$100. Mar. 8, 1904.

J. H. Flynn to H. H. Ficks, B. S. Furniture and fixtures, etc., in Criterion Barber Shop, Fort St.; \$600. Mar. 16, 1904.

Mrs. A. Harris to W. J. White Tr., mtg. Lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, Bldg. E, Kala-lani Tract, 30,000 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$1,300, 15 mon. at 9 per cent. per an. Jan. 30, 1904.

G. W. Kualoa to C. H. Dickey, mtg. Realty, Kalaupapale, Kalihi, 15,795 sq. ft.; \$300, 2 yrs. at 12 per cent. per an. Jan. 30, 1904.

Wm. Blaisdel comm. gives notice of sale of land at Punahou on Apr. 16, 1904, at 12 m. to satisfy Jdgm. of Henry Smith vs. Christopher J. Holt, et al.

W. R. Sims comm. gives notice of sale of residence of Chas. F. Herriek, Makiki, on Mar. 26, 1904, at 12 m.

HAMAKUA, HAWAII.
Mrs. S. Kalona and hsb. to Pacific Sug. Mill, L. 10 A land at Kana, 12 yrs. at \$40 per an. Feb. 23, 1904.

PUNA, HAWAII.
Y. Okino and wf. to Wm. Kinney, mtg. Lot 30, Olaa Reservation, 50 A, bldgs., etc.; \$72.51, 3 yrs. Mar. 16, 1904.

K. Kaulmakole, et al. to H. Nakila, D. Realty; \$10. Dec. 5, 1899.

H. N. Hanohani, et al. to Watson & West, D. Realty; \$182.57. Mar. 7, 1904.

LAHAINA, MAUI.
J. L. Aholo to W. L. Decoto, D. 1-2 int. in pc. land at Puhuehu; \$200. Mar. 16, 1904.

BY AUTHORITY.
Jas. W. Pratt comm. of Pub. Lands gives notice of sale of the lease of a portion of the land of Makaha, Kau, Hawaii, on Apr. 16, 1904, at 12 m. area 180 acres.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The vernal equinox will occur on the 22nd and there is not much expectation of settled weather.

It is stated, on the authority of Auditor Fisher, that the Honolulu tax office books are straight.

There were 423 bags of mail, the largest ever landed by a single steamer here, brought by the Alameda, besides a large lot of express packages.

J. G. Drinkwater of the Assistant Traffic Manager's office, Cape Colony railroad, South Africa, writes to the Promotion Committee that he has seen a copy of "Beauty Spots of Hawaii," and wishes for more detailed information concerning the country. He will be supplied with literature for distribution.

It is reported to have been ascertained from Attorney General Knox by cable that Henry Kapea, the alleged embezzler of \$4500 from the Hawaiian Trust Co., cannot be legally detained on arrival in the steamer Siberia at Yokohama. Neither his employer nor the local authorities thought he could be extradited, as embezzlement of private property is not extraditable under the treaty with Japan.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Auditor has found the books of the Land Office correct.

John Oudekirk was awarded the contract to build the new wing of the Queen's Hospital for \$33,333. There was close bidding by five contracting firms, the highest being \$55,998. E. W. Bath, among several bidders, gets the plumbing for \$5763.

Frederic Wm. Unger, a war correspondent and author, who was in South Africa during the Boer War, first with Roberts and then with the Boers, is a passenger on the Buford en route to the Orient. He is a rapid-fire historian and expects to write a history of the war between Russia and Japan.

Henry Kapea is said to have entered himself on the steamer China's passenger list as "E. R. Hendry, age 21 years," in his flight to Japan as an embezzler from the Hawaiian Trust Co. U. S. Marshal Hendry was not returning to Japan so soon after bringing Adachi from thence—not even by proxy if he knew himself.

A Nahiku homestead, under government right of purchase lease, came under the hammer of Jas. F. Morgan at the Judiciary building yesterday. It contained 121 23-100 acres and was sold under foreclosure of mortgage by Sed Fukuda and Shima Fukuda to the late Geo. Hons, assigned to R. R. Berg. John Waterhouse bought it for Alexander & Baldwin at \$1000. Thus one Japanese homesteader gives up.

Ten defendants were arraigned under indictments before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. Kaunama pleaded guilty to the charge of a most brutal crime for which prior to his arrest he narrowly escaped lynching by a mob at Kakaaka. He will be sentenced tomorrow. The others reserved pleas or pleaded not guilty. They included Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Porto Rican nationalities, and were indicted for various offenses.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Honolulu delegates to the church convention at Hilo returned on the Kinau Saturday.

Rice is becoming a costly luxury on Maui, since the recent war began. The price jumped a dollar a bag last week.

—Maui News.

Judge Lindsay returned yesterday from a two weeks' vacation visit to his parents on Kauai. He will preside in the Police Court again today.

Treasurer A. N. Kepoikal returned yesterday on the Claudine from a week's visit at Maui. While there he consulted with prominent Maui people as to the course to be pursued relative to the government's financial policy.

Because of the restricted steamship traffic between the United States and Japan, due to the withdrawal, for purposes of war, of three vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, the Japanese government, sometime last month, it is said, increased the maximum of immigrants for each outgoing steamer to 400, and, until further notice, restrictions as to the number of women immigrants proportionate to the number of men have been suspended.—Hawaii Shippo.

Mr. K. Yamamoto of the firm of Kojima Shoten of this city will leave for Japan by the Siberia. He goes there in the interests of his firm, and intends to be back on the return trip of the same steamer. For almost a decade, Mr. Yamamoto has been occupying the position of manager, and his business ability is almost a by-word among the Japanese merchants. During his absence, Mr. S. Kojima will personally attend to the management of the store.—Hawaii Shippo.

One of Governor Carter's proposals for increasing the revenue is to raise the taxes on live stock.

Captain Berry, army quartermaster of the transport Buford, entertained at dinner last evening a party of Honolulu people.

Manager F. J. Cross has returned from Kauai where he completed the repairs to the Nawiliwili wireless station.

John T. McCrosson of the Kohala ditch license combination is booked to leave for the mainland in the Alameda.

Governor Carter extended yesterday's conferences with invited citizens far into the night. Appointments with merchants and bankers were being made by telephone until dark.

Treasurer Kepoikal threatens to have M. C. Amama, a tax office clerk, removed on account of an overcharge of taxes to Mrs. Annie Akong. F. J. Testa laid the matter before the Treasurer. Assessor Holt argued the matter in favor of the clerk, it being a question of holding tax money in the office or depositing it in the Treasury when an appeal is taken. Mrs. Akong appealed and won, which put fifty cents to her credit. The money is in the Treasury and the Tax officers claim an Act of the Legislature is necessary to get it out. Reference of the dispute has been made to the Attorney General's department.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss Effie Colonne, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 21, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	310
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19	20
Haw. Agricultural ..	1,000,000	90	.....	110
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	45	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	20	22
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	1
Honolulu	2,000,000	30	.....	1
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	1
Kahuku	500,000	30	.....	140
Kauai Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	30	.....	110
Kihali	180,000	100	.....	1
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	110
McCoy & Ryce Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30	.....	110
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	.....	110
Onomae	1,000,000	30	23	.....
Ookina	500,000	20	.....	75
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	65	.....
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	1
Panohua Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	1
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	1
Pahala	750,000	100	.....	1
Peepee	750,000	100	.....	1
Pineapple	2,750,000	100	80	.....
Waialae Agri. Co.	4,500,000	150	4	.....
Waikolu	700,000	100	27	.....
Waimeaalo	252,000	100	10	.....
STEAMSHIP CO'S.				
Ward S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	110
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	140	.....	1
MISCELLANEOUS.				
H. W. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	100
H. R. & L. Co., Pd	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. & L. Co., C	1,000,000	100	85	.....
Patani	1,000,000	10	.....	1
O. R. T. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	1
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	1
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c. ....	.....	.....	96	.....
Haw. Gov't, 4 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p. c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104
Oleas Plant, 6 p. c. ....	.....	.....	103	.....
O. R. & L. Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	100
Haw. Gov't, 4 p. c. (Fire	.....	.....	.....	100
Oleas Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialae Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Kauai .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	100

OPEN VENIRE IS ILLEGAL

The Murder Trial Abruptly Ends.

Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon discharged all of the eleven jurors who had passed for cause in the Jones murder case, also all the jurors summoned in a second open venire, and was about to order a change of venue to another Circuit when counsel for the defense obtained a continuance till this morning to give time for considering the new situation thus suddenly precipitated. It came immediately at the opening of the court after the noon recess. Following is the decision of Judge Robinson in full, which is self-explanatory:

RULING OF THE COURT.

Since the motion was made, gentlemen, for the issuance of an open venire after the exhaustion of the 250 names, this matter has come to my attention, contained in the case of Hawaii vs. Mankichi, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and contained in 190 United States at page 217. After dwelling at some length upon the points involved in that case, Hawaii vs. Mankichi, Mr. Justice Brown uses the following language:

"It is insisted, however, that, as the common law of England had been adopted in Hawaii by the code of 1897, it was within the power of the courts to summon a grand jury, and that such action might have been taken and criminals tried upon indictments properly found, and convicted by a unanimous verdict. The suggestion is rather fanciful than real, since section 1109 of the code of 1897."

(This is the law of 1892 as amended in 1903 upon which you based your objection to the granting of the motion, Mr. Robertson.)

"Adopting the common law of England, contained a proviso that 'no person shall be subject to criminal proceedings except as provided by the Hawaiian laws.' These laws provided expressly (section 616, Penal Laws of 1897) as follows: 'The necessary bills of indictment shall be duly prepared by a legal prosecuting officer, and be duly presented to the presiding judge of a court before the arraignment of the accused, and such judge shall, after examination, certify upon each bill of indictment whether he finds the same a true bill or not.' The question thus squarely presented to every judge in the Republic was, whether he was bound to summon a grand jury under

the Newlands resolution, when no provision existed by law for impaneling the same, or their payment, and when, in so doing, he was obliged to ignore the plain statute of his own country."

This case was not called to my attention as a matter of fact, gentlemen, either by the prosecution or by the defense, and I think it is conclusive on this matter and that the court erred in granting the prosecution's motion for the summoning of an open venire.

The order granting said motion is hereby vacated and set aside and the objection to the motion sustained. Let the open venires heretofore issued herein be and the same are hereby vacated and set aside.

Now, as to the disposition of this case, I think that as far as this court is concerned the 250 names selected for trial jurors have been fully gone into and it would be useless to continue this case for trial at the next succeeding term of this court, because we are similarly confronted with the same 250 names which have been called by this court to serve and act as trial jurors in this case.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Under section 627, Penal Laws of 1897, which was a portion of the Session Laws of 1876, Chapter 46, it is provided (Judge Robinson continued):

"It shall be lawful for any Court of Record or Judge thereof, at any stage of any criminal proceedings depending therein, whether the venue be by law local or not, to order that the venue be changed, and to direct that the trial be had in Honolulu or in some particular Judicial Circuit; in such cases and for such reasons as the justice of the case may require, and subject to such conditions as the Court or Judge may, in its or his discretion, impose."

Judge Robinson had uttered the opening words of an order to change the venue of the case to another Circuit, when Mr. Robertson interposed a request to stay further proceedings until he could have time to consult with his associate counsel, Mr. Dunne.

Mr. Peters objected, hinting a deprecation of "any further surprises." He said opposite counsel should not ask for delay, since the ruling just made was a sustaining of his own objection to the open venire.

Mr. Robertson answered that the objection was overruled when made, and that was as expected, so that its sustaining now created a new situation.

Judge Robinson, after some further discussion, put off his intended order to change the venue with the following order:

"It is ordered that the jurors sworn upon their voir dire in the case, as well as those summoned under any special or open venire in this court be and they are excused from further attendance upon this court in this case. And that said cause of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Edward Mitchell Jones be and the same is hereby continued until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for further disposition."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Deputy Attorney General Peters, at the opening of proceedings yesterday morning, stated that William Larsen, who had passed for cause on Saturday, (Continued on Page 8.)

GOVERNOR CARTER CALLS LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

and improvements. Of course, much can be done where we are now extravagant, and our watchword should be 'a full dollar received for every dollar expended.'

"Our experiment under the present form of self-government will certainly fail unless the people can be made to recognize the following propositions: That they must, through their Legislature, adjust their own affairs; that whenever the expenditure of a department is increased, provision must be made for it; that if a new service is demanded of the Government, some other less important function should be abandoned, and the difference in cost made good by a direct charge or by increased taxation. And the sooner the people of this Territory and their representatives in the Legislature recognize this the better.

"Much can be said in explanation—many excuses can be offered, but the real difficulty seems to be that those who have made these demands on the Government in the past are unwilling to pay more taxes or to submit to special charges for special privileges rendered.

"Let us begin now to change this method. If a special service is required, let those who enjoy it pay for it or go without. To my mind, the foregoing illustrates one of the fundamental causes of our difficulties, and every opportunity should be accepted to adjust such a matter, for delay is often procrastination. Temporary retrenchment is not permanent cure. I believe our people feel as I do, that when there is a difficult or arduous task to be performed, the only course is to face it squarely and tackle it at once.

"As the authority to call the Legislature rests with me, I would not feel myself true to Hawaii's best interests if I failed to take this responsibility. If Hawaii is ever to fit herself for a place in the Union of sovereign States, we must show that we have a government here, not only of the people and for the people, by BY the people."

Following is the form of proclamation convening the Legislature in special session:

PROCLAMATION.

I, George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Legislature in Special Session on Wednesday, the Sixth Day of April, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Four, for the consideration of such financial measures as may be brought before it.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

(Seal) Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1904.

G. R. CARTER.

By the Governor:
A. L. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary of Hawaii.

JAPANESE SAILOR SHOT BY A SEA CAPTAIN

Chilean Bark Othello Has Trouble With Crew and One Man Is in Queen's Hospital With a Bullet Through His Neck.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Yasuda, a Japanese sailor, was brought ashore from the Chilean bark Othello last night with a bullet through his neck, alleged to have been placed there by Captain Wesley, because he wouldn't leave the vessel fast enough.

A charge of assault with a deadly weapon has been placed against the captain and Captain Flint was sent down to place the man under arrest. Yasuda was taken to the Queen's Hospital and will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

According to the story told High Sheriff Brown by fellow Japanese sailors who were on the vessel with Yasuda, the assault was entirely unprovoked. Four or five days ago, six Japanese were shipped as able seamen on the Othello for the voyage to Vancouver. Eight Porto Ricans, with two other Japs who were working their passages formed the crew.

Kadoshi, one of the Japanese, signed the complaint against the captain last night. Through Miki, the Japanese policeman who acted as interpreter, he said that the six Japanese shipped four days ago with Captain Wesley. The Othello sailed at one o'clock Saturday for Port Townsend, but did not use the tug. The south wind drove the vessel inshore off Pearl Harbor about midnight, when the captain dropped anchor. Then, according to the Japanese, the captain became dissatisfied with the work of the Japs and sent a boat ashore for a new crew. When the four seamen who had been shipped arrived alongside the six Japanese were ordered down in the hold by the captain, according to Kadoshi. No sooner had they got down than they were ordered back again and then the captain told them to get their belongings together and get into the launch. The Japs meekly obeyed and appeared on deck with their bundles. They began climbing down into Durrant's launch and all but Yasuda and Kadoshi were over the side, when according to the latter's story, the captain became angry because Yasuda didn't move fast enough. Kadoshi said that the captain began cursing Yasuda and finally kicked him, ordering him to move lively. He then reached to his hip pocket and fired at Yasuda, striking him in the throat. The Jap was not so badly wounded that he could not climb over the side and managed to clamber over into the launch without assistance.

Captain Durrant was at the vessel's side when the shooting occurred, having just landed the four white seamen. He said that the shooting occurred about 6:30 o'clock and though he heard the shot, could not see what had occurred, as he was some twenty feet away. Captain Durrant brought the wounded man and the five sailors to the city, taking them directly to the police station. High Sheriff Brown was summoned and immediately sent Captain Flint with a warrant for the arrest of Wesley. The Othello is laying off Pearl Harbor, about twelve miles from the city.

The information against the captain, designated as John Doe, was sworn to before Judge Lindsay by Kadoshi, who claimed to have witnessed the shooting.

A BLANK CARTRIDGE

First Mate Worth of the Chilean ship Othello was arraigned in Judge Dickey's court yesterday on a charge of assault on a Japanese seaman with a weapon obviously dangerous to life. The weapon is described as a loaded revolver. The case was set over until Thursday to await a report on the condition of the Japanese who lies at the Queen's hospital with a bullet wound in his neck.

The alleged victim of the mate is said to be in a precarious condition, but with the chances in his favor for recovery.

The mate was arrested yesterday morning by Captain Harry Flint of the harbor police, just as the anchor was being weighed preparatory to departure for Port Townsend. The chain was paid out again when Flint boarded the vessel and the mate was brought to Honolulu in Durrant's launch.

On arrival at the police station the mate was placed in jail without bail being allowed, owing to the condition of the wounded man.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner was brought before Judge Dickey, and was formally charged. Attorney Chillingworth will defend him.

Captain Flint left Honolulu for the Othello which is at anchor off Pearl Harbor, about 11 p. m. Sunday. Owing to the darkness the vessel could not be picked up and owing to the heavy surf running, the launchman did not attempt to take his vessel in very close to the shore. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning they started for the Othello and boarded the ship as the anchor was being hauled up.

In the meantime some concern was manifested as to the whereabouts of Flint and the launch man, and Officer McDuffie was sent out in search of

them. The launch was met in the channel.

Mate Worth gave the following story of the affair to an Advertiser reporter: "On Saturday afternoon as we were being towed out to sea we found seven Japanese stowaways aboard. These were in addition to our crew of fourteen, comprising five Chileans, seven Japanese, one German and one Hollander. We sent the stowaways ashore. That evening we came to anchor off Pearl Harbor. Our sending the stowaways off seemed to stir up the Japanese seaman we had signed up."

"During Saturday night—about 11 o'clock—I was lying on the hatch keeping watch of things in general. In fact, I was sleeping with one eye open. I thought I observed a movement of men near me and jumped up. I saw several of the Japs and I thought they were intending to do me some harm. I ran back into my room and secured my revolver."

"Now I generally have one blank cartridge in my revolver. This is done by drawing the slug. I do this so that the first shot I may be required at any time to fire, will merely scare my assailants. The others are for business."

"There was no more trouble that night. On Sunday I came ashore and secured a second mate and four white seamen to replace the Japs, for I didn't want such a murderous lot on my ship. About 6:30 in the evening, when it was quite dark, a couple of the Japs were ugly toward me and I ordered them into one of the boats to send them ashore. They did not want to go, and one of them advanced toward me. I sprang back, and as I did so, another reached back into his hip and drew a knife and made for me."

"I then sprang forward closing on his throat with my left hand, and with my revolver in my right hand I swung it around and dashed it against his left jaw. They say the gun went off, but I swear to God that no bullet, if there was a bullet in that chamber, struck the man. The very position of the revolver would have sent the bullet far back of his head. They say his face is powder burned. That may be but I swear again that no bullet entered him. I can prove this."

"I am satisfied that when the Japanese went over the side he jabbed his knife into his neck and made the wound. Then again there is no blood to be found on the deck."

Worth was formerly first mate on the St. James and only recently transferred to the Othello.

RUSSIAN STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT

PORT ARTHUR, March 11.—Last night passed without incident. The Japanese squadron, which disappeared after Thursday's bombardment and naval fight, has not returned. The Russian squadron proceeded to sea this morning and returned this afternoon. It is understood that no Japanese ships were sighted.

Although during the bombardment a number of shells from the Japanese ships burst in the streets of the town, the damage to the buildings was comparatively slight.

The new town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidorski, lawyer, whose wife is a daughter of Col. Baron Frank M. Sidorski, and he and his daughter were killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. Madame Sidorski was injured by fragments of the shell and a girl named Wateritch was wounded and died soon afterwards in a hospital.

A Chinaman was killed and several Chinamen were wounded. General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries.

On Golden Hill Lieutenant Wachtin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded.

A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew.

The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12:45 in the afternoon.

Japanese War Fund.

The Hawaii Shipno says: The following shows the amounts obtained by the various committees for the contributions to the war fund up to last Saturday:

Agency of Yokohama Specie Bank	\$ 2,216.85
Kei Hin Bank	8,078.19
Patriotic Japanese Women's Association	576.39
Hawaii Shipno Sha	414.25
Total	\$17,285.58

DEMOCRATS MUST PROVE THEIR WORTH

"Why should the Home Rulers join with the Democrats," said Senator Kaulaokahala, president of the Home Rule party in response to a question from an Advertiser reporter the other day.

"Wait until they show that they can win an election, then the Home Rulers may come over. We might fuse now, but we are waiting until after the presidential election. If the Democrats win then we will join, but they can't do anything alone here, while the Home Rulers can. We can beat the Republicans anyway at the next election. They promised a county act to the people and look what they did. Passed a county bill which they knocked out as soon as we began working under it. I am not in favor of joining with the Democrats until they win an election or until we have a Democratic president."

FEDERAL COURT TRIAL JURY PANEL

Following is the panel of trial jurors for the next term of the United States District Court, to appear on April 18 or one week from the opening day of the term:

Joel K. Kahine, F. C. Atherton, Harry R. Macfarlane, Jr., John Coffee, R. C. A. Peterson, Samuel M. Kamakau, Wm. Wagner, H. W. Lake, J. A. Fenger, Henry P. Roth, Fred. W. Grimwood, Robert B. French, Ernest A. R. Ross, J. F. Colburn, C. S. Holloway, Wm. W. Kirkland, Paul Muhlendorf, all of Honolulu; M. B. Johnson, Walpahu; T. S. Kay, Kohala; Thos. Clark, Wailuku; Matt McCann, Lahaina; John E. Anderson, Wailua; A. B. Kennedy, Aiea.

CABLE COLONY'S FOOD SUPPLIES

On the Buford consigned to Midway for the cable colony, are 4000 pounds of general supplies consisting of refrigerated stuff, canned goods and vegetables.

BROWN IS A MUSICIAN

Hawaiian Awaiting the Noose, Member of the Band.

James Brown, the Hawaiian who is reported in the dispatches as being under sentence of death at Kansas City, is well known to many Honolulu people. He is a Hawaiian and has been away from the Islands seven or eight years.

"Jim" Brown, as he is more familiarly known, was a member of the band organized under the monarchy by Captain Berger. He is a cornetist of much ability and often played solo numbers here. At the time of the overthrow Brown refused to join the new band organized by Captain Berger for the Provisional Government, and went with Liborio's National Band for a tour of the mainland. Brown left the band at Kansas City and was married to a white woman there. Later he became involved in all sorts of trouble, and has, it is reported, served one term in prison for larceny. No one in Honolulu appears to have any knowledge of the nature of the crime for which Brown is awaiting the death penalty.

DISTRIBUTION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA

The following, says the N. C. Daily News, is the latest information regarding the distribution of Russian troops in Manchuria:

At Port Arthur, 20,350 men, consisting of Infantry, Third Brigade, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th regiments East Siberian Sharpshooters, comprising 2,000 men in each regiment; Seventh Brigade (one-half) or 25th and 26th regiments, East Siberian Sharpshooters, 2,000 men each. The other half of the Brigade being the 27th regiment at Haicheng, and the 28th regiment of the same Corps (East Siberian Sharpshooters) at Liaoyang. Note:—All of the third Brigade, except the 11th regiment, have since proceeded to the coast of the Liaoting Peninsula and the Yalu Cavalry: one company Baikal Cossacks, 150 men. Artillery: two companies East Siberian Battalion, 600 men; one regiment Port Arthur garrison artillery, 2,400 men. Pioneers: two battalions East Siberian Pioneer Regiment, 1,000 men. Torpedo Corps: one company Torpedo Corps, 200 men.

At Dalny, 2,000 men, consisting of the 14th Regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters.

At Taitienwan, 4,400 men. Infantry: 13th regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters, 2,000 men; four companies 15th regiment, ditto, 1,000 men. Cavalry: four companies Baikal Cossacks, 600 men. Artillery: one company East Siberian Battalion, 300 men; one company Field Artillery Transbaikalian regiment, 300 men. Torpedo Corps: 200 men.

At Pitzevo, 400 men, composed of one company 12th regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters, 250 men, and one company Baikal Cossacks, 150 men.

At Antung, 550 men, consisting of one company 15th regiment E. S. Sharpshooters, 250 men; one company Baikal Cossacks, 150 men, and half company E. Siberian Battalion with four guns, 150 men.

At Fenghuangcheng (Yalu), 750 men: three companies Baikal Cossacks, 450 men, and one company Transbaikalian Field Artillery, with eight guns, 300 men.

At Chinchou (near Port Arthur), 750

BURGLARS ROUNDED UP

A Japanese "Fence" Is Unearthed by McDuffie.

All petty robberies reported to the Police Station for the past three months have been accounted for in the arrest of eight young Hawaiian and Portuguese boys. Detective McDuffie has not only rounded up the youthful burglars, but has obtained confessions from them in which they have given the names of the places entered, but the goods have nearly all been recovered.

The confessions of the burglars disclosed a Japanese "fence" running in full blast under the direction of Hosoi and Fukada, who have been arrested. Everything that the boys have stolen they found a ready market for in the stores conducted by these two enterprising subjects of the Mikado. The plunder was removed yesterday to the Police Station in the patrol wagon and an express wagon.

The robbery of Jose de Espiritos Santos' ukulele and guitar shop last Friday night brought the burglars to light, for they were fired upon by a police officer, and a description of one of them was obtained.

The next day Detective McDuffie arrested two of the young men and they implicated the others. From them it was learned that on January 12 they robbed Santos' place securing five ukuleles, five mandolins and one guitar. In their raid on the same place last Friday evening they got four ukuleles, a banjo and a guitar. The other places from which booty was taken are Walker's Rice Mill on Kawaiahoe lane, from which nine bags of rice were taken; Gonzalez' warehouse, five boxes of soap; Gomez' store on King street, \$70 worth of groceries; Pacheco's store, Kakaako, \$90 worth of groceries and a revolver.

A visit to the two Japanese stores where the boys disposed of the plunder showed that the greater part of it was still intact.

The young men under arrest are Miliana, Joaquin Silva, Rice, David Rice, Alfred Figueroa, George Kapena, Antonio Rodriguez and Antonio Louis.

Tourist Promotion.

Of course the continued storms of the past month incline to dampen the ardor of tourists, but bright days are coming and with them tourists are also coming. The work of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee is beginning to tell, and its results will be realized this summer. But when the tourists reach Honolulu, they should be encouraged to visit Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. True, the Honolulu hotels might at first suffer by losing these people for a short time, but they would be the gainers in the end, for visitors to the other Islands would carry back glowing reports which would largely increase travel from the mainland to the Islands, and thus more than reward the Honolulu hotel people for their long-sightedness in inducing tourists to visit all the Islands.—Maui News.

Hairless Horses.

Owing to the continuous rains on the pasture lands up country, many of the range horses are almost entirely denuded of hair.—Maui News.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA Soap to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA Resolvent are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: L. J. L. JACOBS, Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U.S.A. Sole Props. CUTICURA REMEDIES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache,
Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,
bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor!

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/4, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

PAAUHAU PLANTATION HAD A GOOD YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Pauuhau Sugar Plantation Co. held on March 5th the old board of directors were re-elected as follows: Wm. G. Irwin, Albert Meyer, Edward Politt, W. D. K. Gibson and John A. Buck. The board of directors organized by electing Wm. G. Irwin, president; Albert Meyer, vice-president; Edward Politt, W. D. K. Gibson and John A. Buck.

It is reported that the directors are now negotiating for a water supply for irrigation with the Kohala Ditch Co., a corporation which has been formed to acquire living streams in the mountains and to build a ditch to the plantations in the Hamakua district. It is estimated that there is a daily supply of some 50,000,000 gallons, of which the Pauuhau and Honokaa plantations can secure an ample supply on a yearly rental, which will remove all danger of drought in the future and enable them to raise much larger crops.

The annual report of President Irwin stated that the plantation has had an excellent year. The fiscal year just ended was started with a debt of over \$88,000, due largely to the extreme drought of the previous summer, which has been wiped out, in addition to which permanent improvements, including the installation of a new mill, have been completed, representing some \$48,600, and the new year is started with a credit balance of over \$39,000, making total profits for the year of over \$200,000. The cost of manufacture of sugar has also been very satisfactory, as, notwithstanding the high price of labor, the cost of production only amounted to \$34.07 per ton, leaving a net profit to the plantation of \$24.40 per ton, which figures will compare favorably with any other plantation on the islands.

The report of Manager Gibbs shows that 2700 acres were harvested from the crop of 1903, producing 316.6 tons of sugar, or 316 tons more than estimated at the annual meeting in 1903. Regarding the crop for 1904 the report says: "The cane for this crop kept up a good growth until about May and June, then it was seriously attacked by leaf hoppers, and for a time it looked as though the crops would all be destroyed. Through various conditions in July this pest disappeared. Rains set in then, and several varieties of enemies attacked them, though we think the check was partially due to the fact that no fresh leaves were left in which to breed, every available leaf being then fully honeycombed with eggs. It was clear-

ly proven, about that time, that the yellow catedonia cane, withstood the pest better than any other. We therefore cut about thirty acres of plant cane from this crop as seed for 1905. At present we estimate this (1904) crop at about 7000 tons. We were hopeful for a time that the damage was not to be so great as we first anticipated, but since we have commenced harvesting, we are convinced that the shortage, caused by leaf hopper, will be considerable."

The following is the financial statement as of March 5, 1904:

Cash in bank	\$35,173.63
Cash in office	365.19
Sugar at cost and in Honolulu	61,560.00
	\$97,098.82
Due W. G. Irwin	7,500.00
	\$89,598.82

Expenses paid to March 1, 1904, and accounting for 1500 tons of 1904 crops, there is \$22,750 balance due on new mill, payable in June, 1904. General receipts and disbursements for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1903, were as follows:

Receipts—	
\$316.618 tons sugar	\$559,462.72
Sale old mill material	2,000.00
Sale coffee	446.59
Dividend Telephone Co.	38.50
Personal accounts decreased	1,600.15
Total	\$563,547.96

Disbursements—	
Expense, 1903	\$369,798.98
Improvements	48,600.00
Personal accounts increased	17,782.64
Net overdraft Jan. 1, 1903	88,143.10
Net funds on hand Dec. 31, 1903	39,223.14
Total	\$563,547.96

Assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1903:

Assets—	
Properties	\$1,963,225.00
Crop, 1904	87,777.41
Crop, 1905	77,161.58
Crop, 1906	3,413.96
Plantation store	9,119.37
Outstanding contractors' accounts	37,873.91
Advances to planters	1,569.00
Bills receivable	1,550.16
Cash on hand, S. F. office	53,960.29
Cash on hand, plantation	230.65
Total assets	\$2,235,819.32

Liabilities—	
Due W. G. Irwin & Co.	\$13,749.75
Outstanding drafts	4,276.61
Unclaimed wages	565.05
Total liabilities	18,591.41
Net assets	\$2,217,227.91

WOOD CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 18.—The appointment of General Leonard Wood as Major-General has been confirmed by a vote of 45 to 16 in the Senate.

GRAND JURY ROASTS LEGISLATIVE GRAFT

(From Saturday's Daily.)

It was a lengthy report that the grand jury presented, on retiring from its labors, before Judge Robinson yesterday morning.

Empaneled on January 4, the grand jury had considered 42 criminal cases presented by the Attorney General. It had besides investigated the expenditures of the House of Representatives, the social evil and the Robertson fire.

Ten indictments were returned with the report, others having previously been returned. With one exception, that of Solomon Kaupuni for assault with a loaded pistol on Elizabeth Daniel, the last indictments were placed on the secret file pending the arrest of the accused. Owing to the missing House vouchers having been dealt with by the Federal authorities no investigation into them was undertaken.

In conclusion, the grand jury reports the complaint of preceding grand juries regarding the trivial nature of some cases it was required to pass upon, and expresses its appreciation of the able, thorough, impartial and courteous manner in which the Deputy Attorney General, Emil C. Peters, has performed his duties in connection with its session, acknowledging also the assistance rendered by W. S. Fleming, Assistant Attorney General, and the kind consideration of Judge Robinson.

LEGISLATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE. The following itemized list of expenditures of the House of Representatives, exclusive of salaries and mileage, is presented in the report:

Printing Hawaiian	\$4,064.40
Printing English	3,310.39
Translation	4,217.50
Proof-reading	1,085.35
Typewriting	2,889.89
Comparing	305.00
Revising	355.00
Clerk	5,813.46
	\$22,040.99

Sundry Supplies	\$1,576.15
Hack-hire	211.25
Interpreter	60.00
Postage Stamps	77.00
Civil & Penal Laws	720.00
W. R. Sims	739.45
Miscellaneous Printing	211.05
Mrs. Pali's Funeral	5.00
Advertisement	16.00
Kumukahi's funeral	30.00
Cablegram	16.75
Mrs. Amara's Fire Claim	65.00
	\$3,757.25

Total.....\$25,798.24

On this showing the grand jury thus comments:

"Your grand jury is convinced that certain members of the House of Representatives betrayed their trust to the enrichment of personal friends. Especially is this manifest in the matter of typewriting, wherein it appears that bills and resolutions have been typewritten as many as three times. Failure to fasten guilt, however, has prevented this grand jury from finding indictments thereon, except in the cases heretofore reported.

Partisan perquisites were especially manifest in relation to the Printing and Enrollment Committee of the House. This committee had in charge the printing of all bills upon first reading, adopted committee reports referred to it, translation and typewriting, and the prices allowed by this committee for typewriting and translation were exorbitant and uncalled for. Further, 25 cents a page was allowed by this committee for proof-reading, which was absolutely unnecessary and had it been found necessary, should have been included in the price of printing, which was \$1.50 per page. In the case of translation, for which was paid 25 cents per page, the translator was not alone paid therefor but was also paid 25 cents extra for the typewriting of the English or Hawaiian interpretation.

"The Legislature, outside of the salary of the official stenographer, paid \$2,889.89 for typewriting, which would have practically supplied seven expert stenographers in constant attendance upon the House during the regular and extra sessions. The total cost of printing was \$7,374.79, and an extra charge was paid for the proofreading of the sum of \$1,085.35, which should not have been included and which should have been included in the original cost of printing. The further sum of \$305 was ridiculously paid for so-called comparing, which also should have been included in the initial cost of printing."

THOUSANDS FOR LOAFERS.

That "assistance to private individuals was evidently the order of the day" is shown by the payment of \$5813.46 to clerks, whose duties according to evidence were "mainly confined to idling about the House of Representatives." One clerk drew an extra of \$5 for inserting the date in the original and copies of a committee report.

ORGANIC ACT VIOLATED.

Upon the dual language question the grand jury speaks in the following straightforward terms:

"Your grand jury particularly desires to call to your Honor's attention that the failure of the House of Representatives to comply with the provisions of the Organic Act, in that the proceedings should be in the English language, was the cause of the cost to the Government of \$8,281.90, as shown by the summary heretofore reported. And your grand jury cannot too strongly recommend that for the protection of the taxpayers of this Territory and the efficient and expeditious performance by legislatures of their duties, that all proceedings be conducted in the English language. As far as your grand jury has been able to ascertain, although many of the members were Hawaiians born, their rendition and understanding of the English language was, in most respects, sufficient to the proper execution of their duties as legislators.

"Much has been said by previous grand juries in respect to the matter

of 'House vouchers,' but this grand jury makes the foregoing report not to the purpose of criticism but that future legislatures may appreciate that public funds are being expended by it and a resulting injustice is being inflicted upon the people whom it represents."

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Upon this subject the report is rather vague, the only definite information being this:

"We find that prostitution is carried on in this city, but not flagrantly in the business or residence sections. According to testimony of police, unrecognized houses of prostitution do exist, and houses of assignation are being constantly watched and the occupants prosecuted.

"Medical testimony proves that since the enactment of the so-called 'Act to Mitigate,' disease resultant from this social evil has been greatly on the increase."

Recommendations on this subject here follow:

"And your grand jury suggests that, although under the existing laws it is impossible for those in authority to pursue any course except that aiming at the extinction of this evil, and although the provisions of the Act to Mitigate cannot be legally enforced, until such time as the evil can be wholly stamped out, or the Territory be given authority to legislate on such matters, this community has the right to demand of the police authorities that they restrict to certain limits the class of people engaged in this class of business, and that some medical requirements not inconsistent with the laws be enforced."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Having investigated the burning of George H. Robertson's house at Punahou, the grand jury severely criticizes the fire department for several things, such as lack of inspection and fire drills, the absence of means for quickly hitching the horse to the chief engineer's buggy—this with reference to the chief's absence from the fire investigated, insufficiency of fire alarm facilities and boxes, delay in getting in the alarm in question, want of a diagram showing hydrants, etc.

However, the grand jury applies balm to the wounds thus inflicted by praising the celerity with which the firemen responded to an alarm given in its presence. An account of a visit paid to the central fire station is given in the following pleasant manner:

"We visited the Central fire station, and were received and shown about by Chief Thurston and his assistant. While there an alarm was given, and the 'hitch up' was made in eight seconds. We were well pleased with the discipline and the scrupulous cleanliness we observed on all sides."

Rio Wreck May Have Been Found.

Wreckers at San Francisco believe they have discovered the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship Rio de Janeiro. The location has been stated as being off Fort Point. The report has been accepted as credible and in line with the best theories as to the whereabouts of the hulk and its ultimate recovery. It has been said that no other vessel had sunk in the vicinity of the point in many years, so that if any wreck has been discovered at that part of the harbor it is doubtless that of the Rio.

According to the Chronicle the supposed position of the Rio's hull at present is clearly indicated by four buoys the wreckers have stationed about 700 yards off the shore. These can easily be seen with a glass either from the beach or from the bluffs above. The buoys are anchored with strong cables and form a quadrilateral several hundred yards in dimension. They are about 200 yards northwest of the largest of the two rocks that rise conspicuously above the water southwest of Fort Point. Some of these buoys have been in place for a fortnight. During this time divers have made frequent descents, they say, to the deck of a vessel, which they now declare is without doubt the Rio.

The man that claims the honor of solving the mystery surrounding the dead ship's resting place is John Collins, an ex-sailor, who now follows the calling of a rope splicer.

"I sent down three divers yesterday," Collins said, under gentle probing as to what he was finding below the surface of the bay. "They brought up a heavy piece of iron which one of them stumbled over on the deck. It was apparently a piece of a deck pump, such as may have been used on the Rio. One of my men was down forty-five minutes yesterday. This is about as long as any one can stay down at that depth. The deck of the Rio is about sixty-five or seventy feet below low tide, so the pressure on a diver in armor is terrific. Then the current down there is like a gale above sea. It is so strong that a diver can keep his feet only with the greatest difficulty."

"The ship is lying on her side, wedged between two great rocks. There is such a heavy list that it is hard work walking on deck, which is covered with mud and very slippery."

The possibilities of salvage on the cargo of silks, rice, tea and opium carried by the Rio on her fatal voyage are, of course, small after three years, under water. The wreckers, however, are counting on the recovery of the hull which they believe to have been in the ship when she went down. Immediately after the wreck the amount of this was stated to have been \$600,000. The Pacific Mail officials have denied that any specie was aboard the Rio on her last voyage, but a large part of the public has steadfastly refused to accept this denial, and Collins and his fellow wreckers are working in hopes of recovering a fortune in coin which they are sure, now lies at the bottom of the Golden Gate.

A remedy: Grinder—"What! asleep at your desk, and work so pressing?" Meekly—"Excuse me, sir, baby kept me awake all night." Grinder—"Then you should have brought it with you to the office."—Town and Country.

WHY BURT WENT TO MANCHURIA

The Examiner says of H. G. Burt, who spent a little time in Honolulu en route to the Orient:

Prominent railroad officials are still wondering why Horace G. Burt abruptly resigned the presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad, with its salary of \$25,000 a year, a few weeks ago and quietly went to the Orient by way of San Francisco about ten days later. There has been no explanation of Mr. Burt's conduct until now. It is known that through Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Burt has been given a year's employment as an expert by the Russian authorities on communications and railways. They want him to make a report on needed improvements for the Trans-Siberian road and the new Orenburg and Tashkend Railway. It is said his remuneration will be \$100,000 for making these two expert reports.

Mr. Burt had some friction with E. H. Harriman, but Harriman did not want him to quit the Union Pacific. Burt, however, felt aggrieved and dissatisfied. In that frame of mind he quickly accepted the Russian's offer, thereby offending both Harriman and President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern. Burt is a protégé of Hughitt, the highest salaried, and probably the ablest railway president in the country.

As near as can be ascertained, Mr. Burt is to consult with the Russian engineers on the problem of building around Lake Balkal instead of using a ferry system forty-eight miles in extent across the lake. He is also to criticize the alignment of the Siberian road and its bridge and culvert work and the rails.

The Orenburg and Tashkend line is intended to shorten the distance and lessen the difficulties of conveying troops to the Afghan frontier and the Pamirs and likewise reduce the distance between the heart of Russia and the Chinese frontier by many miles.

WALKER AROUSES LABOR UNIONS

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Rear-Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, testified before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today that Chinese or Japanese coolies would be required to work on the Panama canal, in his opinion, on account of the inability of American laborers to withstand the rigors of that climate. He said there were not enough West India negroes to be obtained for the work, which would require 30,000 or 40,000 men, before its completion. This statement has already aroused the labor unions and representatives of organized labor here declare that they will at once begin agitation to prevent the enactment of any legislation that will admit Chinese into the Panama zone. They hold that the canal zone is now the territory of the United States and that the exclusion act applies to it as well as to any other possession of the United States. If, however, it should be held that the exclusion act does not apply, the labor unions propose to fight for an extension of the act to that zone.

There will unquestionably be opposition to the employment of Chinese coolies on the canal work from other than labor organizations on the ground that the proper sanitation of Panama would so ameliorate the dangers of fever that white labor could be employed. Admiral Walker, however, clings to his belief that Chinese must be used at least for portions of the work. A meeting of the Canal Commission will be held here on March 22d and the Commissioners will leave soon afterward for Panama.

ALMOST STRANGLED WITH HIS QUEUE

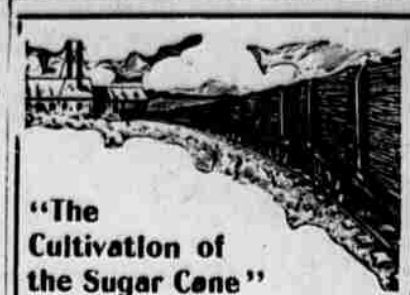
A crazy Chinaman detained at the Police Station attempted to pass into the happy smoking grounds last night by strangling himself with his queue. A trusty who happened to glance into the celestial's cell, saw that something unusual was going on and notified the turnkey.

The latter, on entering the cell, found the Chinaman lying on the cement floor under the board bunk, with his queue wrapped around his neck. He was endeavoring to choke himself to death. The would-be suicide was hauled out, the queue unwrapped from his windpipe and handcuffs were slipped on his wrists.

RUMORS OF A NEW SHORTAGE

There were rumors of another shortage about the Capitol yesterday. The road office was the one mentioned as the seat of the trouble, which fortunately did not develop into anything serious. As finally sifted to the bottom by Supt. Holloway, an employee of the road department claimed that he had never received pay for work done last October, while C. B. Wilson was Road Supervisor, and upon investigation Mr. Holloway learned that another employee of the same name had been paid the money. The amount involved was only \$4.50 and Supt. Holloway said yesterday that the incident had been explained to his satisfaction. No action will be taken.

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HILO IS NOW GOING AHEAD

(Continued from page 3.)
the direction of Mr. Desha upon request from Honolulu.—Tribune.

ADULTERATING COFFEE.

It has been said that Hawaiian coffee is always adulterated in San Francisco before it is sold to the consumer and this brings to mind a suggestion that has been frequently made in the past: have an agent there who would sell the genuine article, one who has an interest in, or an aloha for, Hawaii that would prevent his stooping to any sharp practice in order to get rid of his stock. When such an agency is established the price of Hawaiian coffee would take an upward tendency and the growers here would profit immensely. The Louison Brothers and E. W. Barnard are large growers but it is doubtful if they get the price for their coffee that the product warrants. If an agency was established in San Francisco and the pure coffee systematically introduced the demand for it would rapidly increase and it would not be long before other agencies would be established in different parts of the state.—Herald.

ORIENTAL COTILLION.

When T. C. Ridgway was in the Far East he procured a number of very elegant favors for cotillions and on his return he tendered the use of them to the Hilo Cotillion club. At a meeting of the executive committee of the club held on Tuesday night it was decided to give an Oriental German on Easter Monday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. McKenney when these favors will be used.—Herald.

LOPEZ AGAIN IN JAIL.

Lopez was given a six months' sentence by Judge Hapal on Tuesday for escaping jail. Before being sent over here he was tried by Judge Rickard and convicted of the charge of carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment. He remarked to a Porto Rican in the court room that he would be back there in a few weeks and attend to the men who gave him away to the police. Lopez had been in the neighborhood of Laupahoehoe for several weeks and on Sunday he was definitely located through some Porto Ricans and that night he was captured.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

The crew that left the Susquehanna was taken to Honolulu by a shipping agent on the last Kinau.

An experiment will be made in the cultivation of alfalfa on some of the land in Kaunama.

Fifty-three guests have registered at the Volcano House this month. There were twenty at the house on Saturday.

L. Turner Co. tried crude petroleum on the streets in front of their store last week and it acted its part as a dust settler.

Track layers began work on the extension of the Hilo Railway to twenty-two miles, Olaa, yesterday. The work will be finished in a short time.

The trial of Funakoshi and Watanabe for conspiracy was begun yesterday before Judge Little. C. C. Bitting for the defense and Smith-Parsons for the prosecution.

Extensive alterations are being made in the mill of the Hawaii Mill Co.

It is probable that the owners of the Reed's Island lots will buy up the mortgage on the property, each paying an assessment according to the value of their holdings.

The ladies of Kohala are preparing for a leap year campaign in the social line and the mayor of that section has issued a proclamation governing the conduct of the bachelors of that district.

The last rivet was driven in the Waiuku bridge last Saturday afternoon. Fred Naylor, who had charge of this part of the work, saw to it that Bridge street business men had a chance to participate in the little ceremony which completed the biggest and best bridge in the Hawaiian Islands. J. G. Serrao, Mr. Keech, the local representative of the Honolulu Iron Works, H. L. Ross, and Jack Easton, pumped the bellows which heated the last rivet and wielded the hammers which tightened it in the braces.

A COSTLY EXPERIMENT

County government on the Hawaiian Islands under present conditions is sure to prove a costly and dangerous experiment, the Bulletin to the contrary. American institutions in the states are all right, but here the ideal government for the present would be a single county of all the islands, the governor to be appointed by the President, and the Board of Supervisors appointed by the Governor, one supervisor to be appointed from each of the leading five islands. Subordinate officers for each island should be elected, including members of the legislature. By this means the foundations for future county government could be laid, and built on in the future, as the time becomes ripe. A county government as above suggested would prove the simplest and most economical form of government we could have, and would in time become so popular that none save office seekers would care to see it changed.—Maui News.

NO OTHER LINIMENT will heal a cut or bruise so quickly as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. No other affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WILL TRY TO LIFT HAWAIIAN BOARD DEBT

Congregational Association Licenses Preachers. at Hilo—A Charge That Kamehameha Schools Arouse Race Prejudices.

HILO, March 18.—The session of the Congregational Association of the Island of Hawaii in Hilo this week has been the most successful church convention ever held in this city. It has been attended with enthusiasm at its every session, and all who have participated in its labors go away with renewed determination for their work in their local vineyards during the coming year. The meeting here this week is the first under a new plan devised under the supervision of Rev. D. Scudder, corresponding secretary for the Hawaiian Board at Honolulu.

The work of the convention was inaugurated with devotional exercises last Friday morning. The delegates from Honolulu were called and a number of them made brief addresses. Rev. Mr. Scudder made an inspiring talk on the Union of all races for the attainment of brotherhood in Christ, and Rev. Turner made a response emphasizing the points set forth by Mr. Scudder. Rev. C. E. Shields discussed the same topic and hoped to see the same plan adopted by the pastors of Hilo. He proposed the organization of a local ministerial association to meet monthly, and believed it would result in the more effective co-operation of the churches. Rev. C. W. Hill spoke in detail of other ways to promote unity of effort, and Rev. da Silva said the Portuguese Church was anxious for co-operation. Mr. Thwing spoke in the same strain.

The assembly was duly organized Friday with Rev. Wm. Kalaiwaa of Kailua as Moderator and Mr. D. Alawa, Scribe. The first business was the presentation and adoption of a constitution. The reports from the individual churches showed all to be in fairly good condition. Some showed notable advances, others were holding their own and in only one or two instances was there a decline.

Friday evening a public meeting was held in the Foreign Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Timoteo, Rev. Thwing and Rev. Gulick. At the Saturday evening session a paper was read by Rev. Curtis E. Shields on "Cooperation in the Work for Christ."

On Saturday afternoon and Monday further reports from churches were heard.

Sunday morning a series of rally services were held in all the churches of the city. Rev. Mr. Scudder preached to a large congregation in the Foreign Church. At the Hall Church Rev. Timoteo and Rev. O. H. Gulick preached in Hawaiian. Rev. Mr. Thwing and Messrs. Mo and U held services at the Chinese Church, taking in five new members. In the afternoon services were held at the Japanese Church, communion being conducted by Rev. O. H. Gulick and preaching by Rev. D. Scudder.

Sunday evening at the Hall Church union service was held. The program was in many languages. The house was packed. The music was furnished by the choirs from the various churches.

BARONIAL FORTUNE FALLS IN PART TO ALLAN DUNN

Mr. Allan Dunn, artist, writer and player, has recently fallen into a comfortable fortune as the result of the settling up of an English estate. Mr. Dunn comes into a competency of £6000, which will be at his command in a few months. It is Mr. Dunn's intention to remain in Honolulu until after the presentation of the "Pirates of Penzance," which is being staged for charity under his direction, when he will go to California to indulge his natural bent in the literary field. It is his intention to shortly write two comedies and several South Sea stories which will be illustrated by himself.

The patrimony of the Dunn estate went to his elder brother, William James Dunn, Esq., of Duncombe, Devon, but in a recent settlement, Allan Dunn came into a share of the estate.

Mr. Dunn is a nephew of Sir William Dunn, Bart., M. P. of Brandon, Suffolk, and the younger son of the late Joseph Hepworth Dunn, Esq., of Duncombe Manor, Duncombe, Devon. His mother is a niece of the late Baron William Buller Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria.

Mr. Dunn is well known in Honolulu as a newspaper man, having served on the Advertiser, an artist of merit, and one of the enthusiastic yachtsmen of the Hawaii Yacht Club.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The committee sent by Brewer & Co. to investigate the conditions of Pahala plantation, returned yesterday on the Kinau. The committee was composed of E. Faxon Bishop, G. H. Robertson and C. H. Cooke, and while the Hawaiian Commercial plantation is not in as good shape as might be, Onomea, Honoumuli and the other Brewer plantations are sufficiently prosperous to almost make up for Pahala's shortcomings. The report of the committee will not be made public until it has been submitted to the directors. The leaf-hopper has, without doubt, made serious inroads on the once fine property, and although the loss will be heavy, the plantation is in such shape that it will be pulled safely through. The report of the investigating committee is being awaited with much interest.

THE KOHALA DITCH.

The final purchase of the Kohala water leases by J. S. Low for the McCrosson-Hind interests at public auction last Thursday, means that work will be required soon on the big ditch. While the ditch company has not secured all its required right of way, it is hoped to begin work very soon. Surveys have already been made and if the company complies with the conditions of the franchise, it must start in immediately. A. Lewis, for Low and McCrosson, has asked Land Commissioner Pratt to grant a right of way to the company on government lands in Kohala, but the matter has not been acted upon as yet. It is said that there are some objections to the grant, because it is not properly limited. The company wishes a fifty-foot tract between the seven hundred and twelve hundred foot level, and it is probable that the company will first have to submit its surveys and specify what it does want.

Under the terms of the franchise the company is compelled to construct the first section of the ditch and supply what water is required from Honokanani to Hawaii within eighteen months of the date of the franchise. In order to do this no delay is possible.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Generally the stock market this week has been inactive, although what sales there were have been at the old figures. The market keeps its old strength and has a tendency to rise on reports of better sugar prices. The Brewer committee made a trip entirely around the island of Hawaii, and reports the plantations as a whole in splendid shape. Hawaii has had little rain for several weeks. Maui has had plenty of water lately and Wailuku plantation was compelled to shut down for a day because of the heavy rains.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

It is the expectation that Rapid Transit will pay one per cent. on its common stock at the close of the present quarter. The C. F. Herrick residence on Kewalo street, near Wilder avenue, is to be sold at public auction next Saturday. J. F. Morgan yesterday sold twenty shares of Sanitary Steam Laundry at twenty-five cents per share. W. E. Fisher was the purchaser. The heavy mortgage indebtedness is held responsible for the low bid. There is a possibility that the government warrants may be taken up by a client of Waterhouse & Co. The reorganization of the Waterhouse Trust Co. means, it is said, the final amalgamation of several trust interests in Honolulu. Hart & Co. creditors are disposed to accept the plan recommended of the continuance of the Elite parlors under a committee of trustees. Another meeting for final action will be held to-morrow. Mutual Telephone stock on the market at between eight and nine. Telephone stock will, it is announced, pay eight per cent. this year. There was a sale of Waialua at \$40 yesterday. Ewa is approaching close to par. The last sales were at \$19.25. All fear of a special session has passed, and the bankers are discussing arrangements to assist the government in case the Supreme Court declares the appropriations now in use to be legal.

NO JURY IN MURDER CASE

Maui Grand Jury Makes Final Report.

MAUI, March 19.—The court of the Second Judicial Circuit has been in session all the week at the Wailuku court house.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the grand jury reported nine true bills and was discharged.

The petty jury has tried two civil and two criminal cases. The defendants in the two latter were a Kihel Porto Rican who received a sentence of one year in prison for an assault with a dangerous weapon, and a Wailuku Japanese who was given eighteen months in jail for a criminal assault.

Evening sessions have been the order of the week. From Wednesday evening until Friday strenuous efforts were made to obtain a jury in the Kipahulu murder case; the killing of an Hawaiian woman by her husband. Extra jurors were summoned but owing to many challenges for cause a satisfactory dozen of jurors was not drawn and so it was decided to postpone the criminal calendar until next Wednesday, the 23rd. In the meantime, the jury will consider civil cases.

LOTS OF DEFENDERS.

It is rumored about Wailuku that the Hawaiian defendant in the Kipahulu murder case wishes to make a sure thing of his defense and so has engaged the services of all the attorneys in town, those especially mentioned are Messrs. Case, Richardson, Kaulukou, Ashford, Vilas and Crockett.

Deputy Attorney General W. T. Rawlins departed for Honolulu last night. The present term promises to be long, tedious, and expensive for jurors and other court attendants.

THE NEW DITCH.

The Hamakua Ditch Extension Co., which is engaged in digging waterways to connect the new Koolau ditch with the old Haku ditch, has recently moved its camp from Kailua to Kaunakakai. The work on the extension ditch has not progressed so far but there are gangs of laborers excavating tunnels at different places between the two points. The whole task is about three-quarters finished.

EXPECT A BARREL.

A prominent island Republican in the Wailukea settlement and the boarding school also contributed songs. Scripture reading and short talks were heard in the English, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese languages by Messrs. Shields, Desha, da Silva, Scudder, Thwing and Gulick.

Monday, the convention resumed its labors, discussing the erection of parsonages and the financial condition of the Hawaiian Board. So far this year the debt of the Board has been increasing at the rate of \$200 per month. The debt now reaches nearly the \$10,000 mark. The delegates resolved to go home and labor hard to wipe out this debt. Monday afternoon the assembly adjourned while the Sunday School Association was in session. Reports were heard from all over the island showing a growing and healthy condition in the Sunday School work.

Tuesday an examination was held for applicants for licenses to preach. The following passed splendid examinations and were granted licenses: S. L. Kawelo, Mo Man Wing, U Cho Ping, S. Sakabe, T. Inouye and N. Washiyama. Rev. E. G. da Silva was elected a permanent member of the Association. Wednesday, the subjects discussed, were the support of pastors and Foreign and Home Missions. In the afternoon a delegation went out to Honoumuli to hold a meeting which was conducted in four languages. Mr. Scudder and Washiyama spoke in Japanese, Mr. Gulick in Hawaiian, Mr. da Silva in Portuguese and Mr. Thwing in Chinese.

HILO BOARDING SCHOOL.

One of the most interesting features of the convention was the showing made in the report of the Hilo Boarding School. The report was made Monday, showing a large attendance. The report shows nearly a score of Japanese pupils who are bringing a new influence into the school with their snappy energy and ambition. The pupils, through a system of representation, share in the government of the school. The Hilo Boarding School is aiding greatly in the study of the race problem. Here a number of nationalities are thrown together. Understanding and sympathy between the different races are promoted. Some of the delegates expressed themselves as strongly favoring the Hilo plan as against the system at the Kamehameha schools. Hawaiians alone attend Kamehameha, and this was pronounced by some as a menace in that it inculcates race hatred.

The Association passed a resolution favoring the creation of a theological department at the Hilo Boarding School. The pastors of Hilo will take turns in giving instruction.

Rev. Curtis E. Shields delivered a strong address on the Hilo Boarding School question. He saw great good to come from the institution and considered it a model. He favored the effort which would make Hilo the Christian capital of the Islands, leaving to Honolulu the doubtful honor of being the political capital.—Tribune.

THE VOLCANO ROAD AGAIN

The people are ready for improvements any place at any time and the quicker the better. But there was one spot which Governor Carter promised should have immediate attention and since his visit it has made great strides for the worse. This is upper Volcano road and the necessity for repairs in this highway is emphasized by the presence of a large party of tourists, who will never forget the jolting they get on their way to the Volcano House. The heavy rains that fell soon after Governor Carter's visit plowed new furrows in upper Volcano road and made it indeed a picturesque spot which will not escape the eye and the finer sensibilities of any person who drives over it in any vehicle besides a palanquin.

It was the opinion of the Governor when he inspected the road that he could scrape together enough money to fix it up. He assured the people in Olaa that he would press the proper button as soon as he reached Honolulu and that somebody would do the rest. Whether the button has been pressed or not the road is worse than it ever was.

Another spot where travel and traffic is impeded to the great benefit of the blacksmith and wagon makers is the upper Kaunama stretch. The Governor inspected this road from the back of a good saddle horse and yet could not fail to see the necessity for spending a slice of the loan bill upon it at once. Upon this road of boulders and lava scraps, horse shoes disappear like snow balls in the sun. The loan bill was tapped by the last legislature for \$10,000 for this road. Its early expenditure would not only greatly facilitate business up Kaunama way, but it would add to the quantity of "circulating medium" in this vicinity, which is needed almost as badly as rain.—Hilo Tribune.

commenting on the recent fusion between Maui Home Rulers and Democrats stated that the union was mutually pleasing inasmuch as each party to the agreement possessed something that the other did not have, but desired very much, i. e. the Home Rulers have the votes and the Democrats will have money, an expected "barrel" from the mainland.

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

The six Maui representatives do not desire special session of the legislature unless the Supreme Court decides adversely in regard to the legality of the use of the old schedule of appropriations, and in case that another session is convened they desire to confine legislative action strictly to the appropriation bill.

It is stated that the Kaula men are in accord with their Maui conferees.

KEPOIKAI CONSULTING.

Hon. A. N. Kepoikai, the Territorial Treasurer, came to Wailuku by Wednesday's Claudine. He has been informally consulting leading island politicians in regard to economy in financial affairs of the Territory.

BALDWIN TO BE MARRIED.

Dr. Wm. D. Baldwin, son of Senator H. P. Baldwin, will soon return to the Islands to take up a permanent residence in Honolulu. He will be married in about two weeks in Boston to a New York lady and will bring his bride with him to Hawaii.

FATTENING CATTLE.

During a recent drive on the Cornwell ranch at Waiolihi, 4,100 head of cattle were noted in the round-up. It is stated that arrangements have been made with Charles Gay, who was present at the drive, to take a portion of the cattle to Lanai for the purpose of fattening them in the pastures there.

NEWS NOTES.

George O. Cooper of Hana will manage the next Republican campaign on Maui. Mr. Cooper was born on the Islands, speaks Hawaiian fluently, and has a liking for politics.

Inspector of Schools Chas. E. King is at Ulupalakua.

On March 22nd, the stockholders of the First National Bank will hold their annual meeting in Wailuku.

Frogs are most numerous in the pools and taro-patches of Wailuku and Makawao. They were imported into the island but a few years ago.

At Kahului the schooner Kona from Iquique, Chili, is unloading fertilizer—nitrate of soda. She has been in port since February 20th.

Weather: Light kona wind and warm and sultry.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

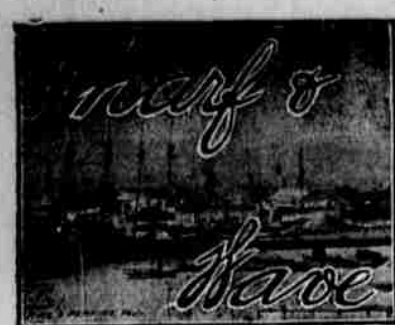
MAUI, March 19.—The Maui grand jury in its report to Judge Kalua scored a number of alleged irregularities in the police department. It charges that policemen on duty have been found intoxicated, that they accept free drinks, and further that when detailed to do detective work warn those whom they are told to detect. The jury also condemned the practice of carrying names on the rolls of persons not connected with the service, in order to meet expenses not provided for by the legislature.

The jury also finds the Wailuku jail unsafe and insanitary. Care and discipline of prisoners is alleged to be lax and it is found that prisoners are allowed to roam at will on Sundays. The private use of prison labor is condemned. The cost of feeding prisoners is also said to be too high.

In conclusion the jury finds that the executive department of the public service appears to have been carried on with absolute honesty financially; but that discipline and loyalty in the subordinates and executive force in the superior office are lacking, and we can not too strongly urge the proper officials to take action to carry on the department honestly and fearlessly, not only financially, but in all of its branches and thus gain for the executive department of the public service the proper respect and confidence from the public.

The fish market is also condemned and it is charged that the Maui Hotel bar-room is open on Sundays.

During the trial of criminal cases an attack was made on the legality of the appointment of W. T. Rawlins as deputy attorney general, it being alleged that Noah Ahii holds that office. The motion to quash indictments on that ground was overruled by Judge Kalua.



WELLS FARGO DELIVERY RIGS

T. A. Proctor, agent of the Wells, Fargo Express Company, leaves by the Alameda for the coast, and will return in ninety days with two express delivery rigs for Honolulu. These will call for and deliver packages free of charge. Heretofore people have been obliged to call at the local office or pay cartage.

A branch is to be established at Hilo with special delivery, the only charge being steamer tariff.

Kauai Shipping.

The report of Purser Story of the steamer Kauai, which arrived from Kauai yesterday, is as follows:

"The steamer W. G. Hall was at Koloa loading. The steamer Mikahala was at Makaweli discharging freight. The bark W. B. Flint was loading at Makaweli. The schooner Rosamond arrived at Elesee at 2 p. m. Friday, February 18, to load sugar. Heavy rains on Kauai. Southeast winds on inward trip."

Hilo Shipping.

Friday, March 11, cleared, bark Roderick Dhu, Engalls, master, for San Francisco, with cargo of sugar as follows: Olua 31,597 bags, Wainaku 4000 bags, Pepeekeo 9600 bags, and general merchandise amounting to \$242. Total cargo, \$171,000.30.

Saturday, March 12, cleared, American ship Susquehanna, Watts, master, 20 crew, with cargo of sugar for Delaware Breakwater for orders, as follows: Olua 23,551 bags, Onomea 17,600 bags, Wainaku 9600, Honoum 8000, and Pepeekeo 6100.

Shipping Notes.

The American schooner Defender arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco on March 18.

The Kinu brought as cargo, 20 cords of wood, 31 kegs, 9 bags corn, 19 packages hides, 153 packages sundries.

The following sugar is ready for shipment on Kauai: K. S. M., 3290; Mak, 12,000; G. & R., 1400; H. M., 4740; G. F., 2930; Kilauea, no report.

Dede Dow, able seaman, son of H. M. Dow, clerk to the High Sheriff, leaves for Delaware Breakwater today, as a member of the crew of the ship I. F. Chapman.

The following sugar is reported ready for shipment on Kauai: K. S. M., 400 bags; V. K., 500 bags; Mak, 13,130 bags; MCB, 21,982 bags; K. P., 2,500 bags; K. S. Co., 1300 bags; G. F., 2784 bags; K. M., 4740 bags; total, 47,336 bags.

The Siberia ran into the edge of a terrific southeaster the day before reaching San Francisco, but rode it out splendidly. The sea was so rough, however, that the spray dashed high up the vessel's sides, and the stiff gale kept passengers off the decks.

Captain U. S. G. White, the civil engineer officer on the staff of Admiral Terry at the Naval Station, has received orders detaching him from this station, and to proceed home. Accompanied by Mrs. White, the popular officer may leave for the mainland the latter part of the present month.

The transport Buford is expected today from San Francisco en route to Manila via Midway and Guam. There are 600 marines aboard for Cavite to be distributed among the warships on the Asiatic station. The Buford's cargo consists of lumber to be used in the construction of public utilities in Manila. The transport also has a shipment of supplies for the cable station at Midway.

The Claudine's cargo consigned the following: 75 pkgs. hides, 165 sacks pail, 131 sacks corn, 1951 sacks nitrate, 35 hogs, 139 pkgs. sundries.

The American barkentine Archer, Captain Melville, was reported off Diamond Head late yesterday afternoon. She will probably make port this morning.

The following sugar on Kauai, ready for shipment, is reported: K. S. M., 800 bags; V. K., 400, Mak, 13,250, G. & R., 1250, MCB, 25,000, K. P., 300, H. M. 7435, G. F. 5000, K. S. Co. 1500.

The schooner Ada went on the Pearl Harbor reef last Saturday, but was hauled off by the tug Rover. It is not believed the vessel sustained much damage.

The S. S. Alameda leaves tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for San Francisco. Her passenger accommodations are taxed to the limit for the voyage.

Archer in a Calm.

After a slow voyage of thirty-one days the barkentine Archer arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco. Calms and light winds were responsible for the delay in reaching the Islands. A week ago the Archer was in sight of the Islands but was unable to get closer. Captain Lancaster is now in command. He was formerly first officer of the Gerard C. Tobey. The Archer docked at the Irmgard wharf where she will discharge a general merchandise cargo.

Iroquois' Annual Cruise.

The annual cruise of the U. S. S. Iroquois may take place in May unless orders are received to leave earlier for Midway with supplies.

PASSENGERS.

Booked.

Per stmr. Kinu, for Hilo and way ports, Tuesday, March 22, at 12 noon: Mrs. M. K. Nakulua, Mrs. Robert Dodge, B. Frank Steele, C. H. Judd, H. Kendall, Miss E. Schinner, Mrs. H. C. Brown, A. Hanchberg and wife, C. P. Benton, Rev. A. C. Logan and wife, J. A. Ahong, Mrs. Morey, H. Holmes, Mrs. Riskey and wife, Miss Groszler, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Heich, Miss M. J. Allen, F. H. Appieton and wife, Miss K. Hansen, H. F. Williams, T. C. Davis.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Kinu, for Hilo and way ports, Tuesday, March 22, at 5 p. m.: J. B. Vaele, H. G. Danford, E. K. Bull, C. E. Taynes, wife and child, Rev. J. E. Kiki.

A VIEW OF THE WAR FROM A PRO-RUSSIAN STANDPOINT

By G. Frederick Wright, LL. D., F. G. S. A.

The war between Russia and Japan is aptly compared to a contest between a whale and an elephant. In the long run it will be of little avail for Japan to win victories on the sea and obtain a foothold upon the border of the Asiatic continent. Even the possession of Korea will give them little permanent advantage in contending with an expanding land power such as Russia, approaching from the West. A little attention to the physical geography of the region will show how strongly entrenched is the Russian position, even though she temporarily lose her supremacy upon the sea.

Korea is a mountainous peninsula, related to Manchuria somewhat as Italy is to central Europe. It contains an area of 82,000 square miles, being about as large as New England, with half of New York added. Manchuria has an area of nearly 400,000 square miles, being about as large as that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio.

Across its entire northwestern border Korea is separated from Manchuria by a range of mountains almost as inaccessible as the Alps, which separate Italy from Europe. The southwestern terminus of this mountain range is a promontory in the Chinese Sea, and furnishes the remarkable harbors of Port Arthur and Dalny. But a line of islands practically continues the range across the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili to the Shantung peninsula, which is also a mountainous mass. Port Arthur, on the north, and Wei-Hai-Wei, on the south, were the strongest fortresses of the Chinese Empire, which were taken by the Japanese in their war with China in 1895.

The plan of campaign against China was essentially similar to that upon which the Japanese have set out against Russia. The fleet was first attacked and disabled and driven into Wei-Hai-Wei, where it was finally destroyed. For the capture of Port Arthur a force was landed on the Liaotung Peninsula to the north of Port Arthur, between there and Newchwang. Thence, approaching Port Arthur in the rear, the Japanese easily overcame the Chinese forces, and made their victory complete by the capture of the fort. A similar plan was pursued in capturing Wei-Hai-Wei. Both these fortifications had been laid out by the highest engineering skill, and were supposed by Li Hung Chang to be impregnable.

When this was proved false by their capture, he is reported to have said that they were impregnable only in front, and that it was unfair to take them in the rear. It remains to be seen whether the Russians have overlooked the importance of rear fortifications, but more important still to see whether the Russian soldiers fighting on a retreating line behind fortifications can be overcome as easily as the Chinese soldiers were.

But even if Port Arthur should be taken, that would be merely an outpost. The real position of Russian strength lies in the valley extending 500 miles from Newchwang up the Liao-tung river and over the low pass into the Sungari river, passing by the large cities of Mukden, Teling, Kai Wan and Quanchentze. This is an exceedingly fruitful valley from 50 to 100 miles in width, penetrated through its entire length by the Russian-Chinese Eastern railroad. It is in this portion of Manchuria that the larger part of the population of the province is concentrated. The region can amply supply the Russian army with all the food it needs for man and beast. One of the first things accomplished by the Russians after completing the railroad was to build steam flour mills at various points along the line. Only a few months ago I received a letter from one of the prominent Russian engineers asking me to put him into communication with an American firm that could supply his steam grist mill on the Sungari river with the requisite machinery. Two other such mills I know to have been built at Harbin. So the commissariat of the Russian army will present no problem. The Russian army can never be far from its base of supplies.

As cavalry is likely to play a most important part in the war, it is especially worthy of notice that the northern part of this valley is famous for its horses, Quanchentze being one of the greatest horse markets in the world, for, stretching farther off to the northwest, there are vast plains not yet brought under cultivation, which are occupied mostly by roving bands of Manchou Tartars, whose principal wealth consists in horses. As is well known, the Cossacks, who form a large portion of the Russian army of occupation, feel most at home on horseback, and this is the branch of the service in which the Japanese are specially deficient. There are no horses worth speaking of in Japan, and their cavalry is consequently scarcely more than a caricature. In horsemanship the Cossack has the same superiority over the Japanese that the Japanese has over the Russian in seamanship.

As already said, the Russians occupying this central valley of Southern Manchuria are protected on the eastern flank throughout the entire distance, extending from Newchwang to Vladivostok, a distance of 600 or 700 miles, by the lofty, snow-clad Long White Mountains, which can be penetrated from the Korean side by an army only with the greatest difficulty, since the Russians already occupy the only practicable passes in the lower portions of the range toward its southwest extremity. From the mouth of the Yalu river to Mukden a Japanese army would be compelled to fight a continuous battle along a road that could be easily fortified for a distance of 150 miles.

Everything turns, therefore, upon the facility with which the Russians can reach this fertile valley in Southern Manchuria, so closely in the rear of Korea. But supposing that the Japanese should command the sea, and thus cut off access to the valley from that side, it is still approachable by a well-built railroad in the rear, which not

only comes all the way from the center of Russian power, but taps the resources of the vast empire of Eastern Siberia, which is not far away. In much of the speculation upon this campaign the writers seem to forget that there is a large population of Cossacks, the most warlike portion of the Russians, already in Eastern Siberia, so that the Russians have but to mobilize the army in that portion of the empire to more than double the forces already in the field, for there is already a Russian population of nearly 2,000,000 in the provinces east of Lake Baikal, of which men in middle life are the predominant element. Among these there are nearly half a million who are subject to military duty, the most of whom would take to war as naturally as did the American pioneers in the time of the revolution. Nor is this railroad in any special danger of being interrupted. The only point at which it is possibly accessible to Japanese invaders is near its terminus on the Liautong Peninsula, while 200 miles of the Port Arthur end could be cut off and yet leave the Russians in possession of their most important vantage ground between Newchwang and Mukden.

Russia's northern fortress on the Pacific coast is Vladivostok. This is of supreme importance and is more thoroughly protected than any other naval station in the world. Situated on a bay as magnificent as that of San Francisco or of Rio Janeiro, it is surrounded by mountains and can be approached only by a long and tortuous channel, and is therefore practically invulnerable from an attack by sea, while to the north an impassable mountain chain renders an attack from the flank or rear entirely out of the question. Like the interior valley of Manchuria, also, the one stretching 50 miles north of Vladivostok is rich in agricultural resources and capable of supplying all the food products that are necessary, while coal mines render them independent of foreign nations for their supply of fuel. The railroad puts them in easy communication with the vast commerce of the Amur River in summer, and at all times of the year in direct communication, behind inaccessible mountains, with Central and Southern Manchuria, and through its connection with the Trans-Siberian railroad, with all the riches of Eastern and Central Siberia.

There is much discussion over the military value of the Trans-Siberian railroad. The Japanese and some others take the view that it is so long a line and so poorly built that it will not be of much worth in forwarding troops and supplies. But this is a great mistake. Though the road is long and a single track the sidings are ample and the gauge is such that any amount of rolling stock can be utilized upon it from the other Government roads. When traversing the road in 1900, at the time of the Boxer revolution, we had ample opportunity to learn much at first hand of its capacity for transporting troops. Day after day for several weeks, as we loitered along this great highway, we saw very regularly two military trains a day going eastward, each carrying a full regiment of 1500 men, with a fair proportion of horses and military stores, and there was no visible reason why there should not have been twice that number, except that at that time there was only one steam ferry boat for transporting trains across Lake Baikal. But upon that ferry boat I have seen 30 cars at one time with 1500 soldiers. The boat, however, was able to make only two trips a day. But later a second boat of equal capacity was put on, so that 6000 soldiers a day could easily be carried across, while in the winter, when the lake is frozen over from January to May, the track which is laid across will make the transit even easier than in summer.

Lake Baikal is, however, a serious interruption to the Trans-Siberian railroad, and for the present greatly diminishes its military value. The lake is 400 miles long and on an average 30 miles wide. It is surrounded on every side by precipitous mountains several thousand feet in height, which are penetrated only by two or three river valleys coming into it from the east, and by a single gorge, through which the Angara River conducts its waters into the plains about Irkutsk. Such is the contour, however, that from the point where the railroad reaches it, at the head of the Angara River to the available terminus of the railroad upon the other side, is a distance of 50 miles, which the steam ferries have to traverse to make the connection. To get around the south end of the lake with a railroad involves the building of nearly 200 miles of track through one of the most difficult regions in which a railroad was ever constructed.

This, however, the Russian Government has set about accomplishing and before another winter will have accomplished, so that there will be a continuous track from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. But this obstruction is temporarily overcome, by laying a track across the ice, which will be reasonably free from interruption until May 1. For hundreds of years a continuous stream of sledges has crossed the lake between these points upon the ice during the winter. There will be no difficulty, therefore, in transporting to the seat of war this coming spring 300,000 well equipped troops from Eastern Siberia and European Russia to augment those already in the field (numbering, I suppose, about 300,000), and the equal number who may be brought into the field by filling up and mobilizing the skeleton regiments in Eastern Siberia. Such is the elephant which the Japanese whale has attacked. The situation is the most remarkable in the world's history. The issue will depend upon the patriotism of the Russian people and the ability of her military leaders.

OPEN VENIRE IS ILLEGAL

(Continued from page 5.)

desired on further reflection to be excused. By permission he now examined Mr. Larsen again and challenged him for cause, and he was excused over the objection of A. G. M. Robertson for the defense.

James H. Boyd passed for cause against the objection of the prosecution, which later exercised its last peremptory challenge in retiring Mr. Boyd. Jas. W. Bergstrom was challenged by the defense. Before his place was filled by Robert Nelson, both sides agreed in excusing for cause Chas. Phillips, F. M. Kiley, J. McCready and E. O. White.

On the retirement of J. H. Boyd, no names were left in the box. Judge Robinson ordered a special venire for forty-nine men to be issued, returnable in part at 2 p. m. that day. At the continuance of the cause until that time, but two more peremptory challenges remained and both to the defense.

The partial return of the last venire at 2 o'clock brought into court E. R. Adams, S. F. Nott, A. J. Campbell, J. J. Carden, W. R. Coombs, S. E. Damon, E. Swan, J. C. Evans, C. Schoellkopf, G. T. Kluegel, John Mitchell, P. M. Pond, H. H. Walker, J. W. A. Redhouse, St. C. Sayres, W. R. Scott, J. H. Cummings, S. G. Wilder, Gaspar Silva, F. C. Atterton, C. V. Sturtevant, Ed. Towse, K. R. G. Wallace, S. A. Walker, C. B. Hall, C. C. Rhodes, H. A. Juen, C. A. Simpson, A. C. Silva and F. W. Thrum, being thirty out of the forty-nine ordered.

Counting the first and second open venires, in addition to the year's jury list of 250 names, the total number of jurors summoned was nearly 330, out of which eleven men who had passed for cause were on the panel, after fifteen peremptory challenges had been exercised and one challenge waived by the prosecution, with two challenges remaining to the defense and thirty men waiting to be examined for cause. This was the jury impaneling situation when the proceedings came to their abrupt termination.

The defendant Jones has not yet been "placed in jeopardy" to entitle him to release on that ground, as until a jury is sworn to try him he is not considered to be on trial. All the same, a very weak spot has been uncovered in the jury law passed by the Legislature of 1903.

OTHER CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Demurrers to indictments of Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae for conspiracy first degree, Solomon Meheula for gross cheat and Enoch Johnson for gross cheat were, on account of the absence of counsel for defendants, continued by Judge Robinson until Monday next.

Lum Tok Kee, selling liquor without license, reserved his plea until 9 a. m. today.

Chisaki alias Chisaki Mokeshi, rape, pleaded not guilty and his bail was fixed at \$2000.

Solomon Kaanaana, who pleaded guilty to an atrocious crime on Saturday, had sentence further continued until 9 a. m. today.

DIVORCE COURT SCENE.

There was a little scene in Judge Robinson's court yesterday afternoon when his Honor had just ordered a decree of divorce to Nina J. Flint against Harry W. Flint. No evidence had been put on for the libellee and J. P. Ball for the libellant, in answer to the court, said alimony was waived.

"She was forced to sign that paper," exclaimed Mrs. McClean, mother of the libellant, from the front spectators' bench.

Judge Robinson asked the parties generally if the arrangement was satisfactory. Mrs. Flint had crossed the room after coming off the witness stand and was standing at the window to the right of the Judge.

"It is satisfactory to the defendant," L. M. Strauss, attorney for the libellee, answered the question.

Mrs. McClean rose and advanced to the middle of the floor, in front of the Judge, and asked if she might say a few words. Judge Robinson waved her back to her seat and, as Mr. Ball walked over to his client showing a paper to her, the Judge asked:

"Is that satisfactory?"

"I signed it," Mrs. Flint said.

"She was forced," the mother began anew.

"Keep still," shortly ejaculated Mrs. Flint.

"It is a very bum and disgraceful affair altogether," Mrs. McClean declared as she walked out of the courtroom.

"I signed it," the libellant repeated when asked again if the settlement was satisfactory.

Mrs. McClean returned to the courtroom and resumed her protests, but the Judge ordered the divorce granted with alimony left out. The cause of Mrs. McClean's dissatisfaction is probably to be found in her evidence, which was to the effect that she had maintained her daughter and the latter's child ever since the husband and father had stopped providing for them, such maintenance including the nursing of Mrs. Flint through long and serious illness and the incurring of a doctor's bill.

HUSBAND MUST KEEP AWAY.

In the divorce case of Mary D. Bertelmann vs. Frank C. Bertelmann, Judge De Bolt has ordered the libellee to pay to the clerk of court \$5 a week as temporary alimony for the libellant, also costs of proceedings and an attorney's fee of \$50 to F. M. Brooks. It is further ordered that, until the case is decided, Frank C. Bertelmann "will not at any time or under any circumstances visit the house where the libellant, Mary D. Bertelmann, is going to reside or at her present residence, or in any way interfere with or molest her."

COSTS HEAVILY TRIMMED.

Judge De Bolt cut down plaintiff's bill of costs and denied defendant's motion for a new trial in the suit of Wm. R. Riley vs. Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd. Plaintiff had been awarded



"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right. When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs. Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

COURT NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, of Makaweli, Kauai, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of John A. Palmer, of Lihue, Kauai, alleging that Albion H. Glennan, of Makaweli, Kauai, died intestate at Makaweli aforesaid, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1904, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to himself the said John A. Palmer;

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, March 11th, 1904.

(Signed) J. HARDY,

Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: JNO. A. PALMER,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

2572—Mar. 15, 22, 29, April 5.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Hamakua Mill Co.

At the annual meeting of the Hamakua Mill Co., held in Honolulu on March 10th, 1904, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.....Mr. F. M. Swanzy
Vice-President.....Mr. Cecil Brown
Treasurer.....Mr. W. H. Baird
Secretary.....Mr. T. C. Davies
Auditor.....Mr. H. W. M. Mist

T. C. DAVIES,
Secretary.

2532—Mar. 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5, 12.

Laupahoe Sugar Co.

At the annual meeting of the Laupahoe Sugar Company, held on the 10th March, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

President.....Mr. F. M. Swanzy
Vice-President.....Mr. T. Clive Davies
Treasurer.....Mr. W. H. Baird
Secretary.....Mr. G. F. Davies
Auditor.....Mr. H. W. M. Mist

GEO. F. DAVIES,
Secretary.

2532—Mar. 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5.

The following sugar on Hawaii ready for shipment, is reported by Purser Beckley of the Kinu: Olua, 11,400; Wainaku, 8000; Wainaku, 5500; Pepeekeo, 6000; Honoum, 17,000 (Hawaii loading); Hakalau, 12,000; Ookaia, 900; Kulaia, 295; Hamakua, 6000; Paunahu, 12,000 (Maui loading); Honokaa, 4500; Punaluu, 1900; Honoum, 820.

\$4000 damages by the jury for injury to his leg from a runaway out of defendant's stables. J. P. Ball for plaintiff came up with his bill of costs, many items of which were objected to by Holmes & Stanley and E. A. Douthitt for the defendant.

The items disallowed were witness fees of \$50 for two days to Dr. E. G. Burgess, \$50 to Dr. J. T. Wayson for two days and \$25 more for attendance and \$25 for one day to Dr. A. G. Hodgins, also attorney's commissions amounting to \$107.50. Fees paid D. F. McCormick, W. R. Chilton, B. S. Gregory, H. C. Bickerton and J. H. Miller of \$5 each were disallowed, only \$2 each being allowed. As a whole the plaintiff's bill of costs was taxed at \$43 instead of \$395.50 as presented. Mr. Douthitt excepted to the court's denial of motion for a new trial.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.